HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126 - complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 117— BOMBAY THURSDAY MAY 19 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England,)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
21 May	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 „	MALOJA x		20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 „	CHINA ..		7,952
25 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 „	MALWA ..		10 940
23 „	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x ..	16,504
30 „	RANPURA ..		16,555
6 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11 430
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20 847
27 „	CHINA ..		7,952
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 „	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
24 „	RAJPUTANA.		16,565

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allowed will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
30th June	DUMANA ..	8427
14th July	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th July	MERKARA ...	8,283
18th Aug	DOMALA	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
28th May	ALIPORE* ..	China & Japan
7th June	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia.
10th June	MACEDONIA ..	China & Japan
21st June	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia.

*DOES NOT CARRY PASSENGERS

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
20th May	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
25th „	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
25th „	KHANDALLA	East & South Africa

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tottori Maru ..	5973	20 May.	28 May
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	23 „	2 June
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	30 „	12 „
Muroran Maru ..	5374	19 June	2 July
*Sado Maru ..	5898	29 „	13 „

* Passengers Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sumatra Maru..	27th April.	13th May
Honolulu Maru..	13th May	27th „
Kifunezan Maru No. 2.	17th „	2nd June
Indo Maru ..	27th „	5th „
Celebes Maru ..	8th June	20th „

For Particulars apply to :—

Ch. MURASE, Manager.

Phone No. 22150, Telegrams : "SHOSEN."

P. O. Box No. 358

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprains, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruise chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain-troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

KATNI
FIRE BRICKS
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
AND
REFRACTORY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.

AGENTS :— C. MACDONALD & CO., LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 20418.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12.8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6.4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2.4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....
Name of Subscriber .....
Address .....
Register No- .....

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1923	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to :—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 Rs. 1,500 Rs. 3,000 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years :—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 .. Rs. 16,46,090.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net

Difference being Interest profit .. .. Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO :—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 2 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay.

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A TUTOR to teach a boy from 9 to 11 a.m., Gujarathi knowing, B.A., preferred. Apply Box No. 1970, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R248

WANTED—Good MAGICIANS, CIRCUS MEN, ACROBATS, CONCERTS, STAGE DANCING GIRLS, conjurors and other artists. Apply Box No. 1972 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R251

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Courses. Rail fare Paid. Rules on two annas stamp.—PRESIDENT, ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, DELHI.
A R241

WANTED—CANDIDATES desiring to pass Station Master, Goods Coaching, Parcel Clerk, Ticket Collector or Guard, Course should apply with two annas stamp to SUPERINTENDENT, Railway duties Training and Telegraph School, Delhi.
A R246

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

LEUCODERMA—Let them go who have baffled. I shall cure you in a month. Full course of medicines Rs. 25/- Packing and Postage As. 8/- Apply to Dr. B. K. CHOUDHOURY, 26/2, Grey Street, CALCUTTA
T 285/58

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photograhs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

MANGO and ROSE LICHEE BIG size LANGRA, BOMBAY MANGOES Rs. 15/- per 100, LICHEE Rose Scented 500 1st quality Rs. 4/. Ordinary Rs. 3/- expenses extra. Advance full price. Grafts catalogue free. MANGOES rare, get your order booked at once :—GRAFTS MERCHANTS, Darbhanga. Tele. Graftsman.
T R28583

PROFESSION.

THE MANAGER of a leading British Fire Insurance Company will by appointment, be pleased to interview all Brokers belonging to the Bombay Brokers' Association. Apply Box No. 1969 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
P 28570

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the Post of HEAD MISTRESS of the Government Girls' High School, Amraoti. The post is in the Central Provinces Educational Service (Women's branch) pay Rs. 200-10-460, and the appointment will be made from July 1st 1927. Applicants should apply to the INSPECTRESS OF SCHOOLS, NAGPUR CIRCLE, not later than 31st May, 1927, giving in full details regarding religion, family, race, languages known, age training and previous experience with copies of testimonials. Quarters are provided for the Head Mistress in the School compound. None need apply who is not a graduate. Preference will be given to those who have had previous experience as Head Mistress in a Girls' High School.
28581

THE ANNIVERSARY NUMBER.

"THE MOSLEM CHRONICLE"

THE ANNIVERSARY NUMBER of the "MOSLEM CHRONICLE", coming out in June. It will contain articles both by eminent Moslem and non-Moslem Scholars and Politicians. Illustrations of Moslem Monuments and photos of historic personages of the Moslem world will be reproduced. The Number will be a record of the most valuable documents relating to Moslem Culture, Education, Literature, Politics and History.

Free to subscribers whose annual subscription (Rs. 12/-) paid in advance. Rs. 2/- per copy for those who pay in advance. During June cash price Rs. 2/8, after June Rs. 5/- per copy.

Apply :—
THE MANAGER,
"The Moslem Chronicle,"
6, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
28562

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

DRIVERS AND MECHANICS ARE REQUIRED FOR THE INDIAN ARMY MECHANICAL TRANSPORT RESERVE.

THE CONDITIONS are particularly attractive and involve very light responsibility upon those who are enrolled.

Reserve Pay Rs. 7/- per mensem.

For further particulars apply—in person or by letter—any morning, to :—

OFFICER COMMANDING,
No. 12, (Indian) M. T. Company, R.A.S.C.
Assaye Buildings, Colaba, Bombay.
28580

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO SHOW CAUSE WHY EXECUTION MAY NOT BE MADE.

IN THE COURT OF SUBORDINATE JUDGE SITAPUR.

EXECUTION SUIT NO. 46 OF 1927.

Firm BANEY CHAND JAWAN MAL situate at Thompson Ganj, Sitapur, Distt. Sitapur.

versus

Firm DHANDHI RAM HIRA LAL.

To

Firm DHANDHI RAM HIRA LAL situate at Poona, Bombay Province.

WHEREAS the abovenamed firm Baney Chand Jawan Mal has made application to this Court that why execution may not be made against you.

You are hereby warned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed on the 2nd day of June, 1927, at 10 o'clock in the fore-noon, to show cause against the application, failing wherein, the said application will be heard and determined 'ex parte.'

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 11th day of May, 1927.

JUDGE.
28592

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of SHAMSUDDIN ABBAS TYABJEE, a widower, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, a practising Attorney and Proctor of this Honourable Court Deceased.

Hadi CUMMROODIN TYABJEE, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Sleater Road, Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay, an uncle of the deceased and duly appointed surviving executor named in the Will of the said deceased Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirty-first day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. Patel,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 31st day of March, 1927.

Messrs. MANILAL KHER & SEQUEIRA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
28593

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MUNICIPAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th Instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, Tardeo, the following old and unserviceable Municipal stores such as :—

Cast iron and wrought iron scraps, brass, copper, canvas, lead, leather, rubber and zinc scraps galvanized sheets doors, tanks, corrugated sheets, powras and shovels, galvanized pipes and fittings, chains, buckets, scales and weights, engineering stores, cart and cart bodies, drums and barrels, empty tins, empty bottles, lawn mower and hair cutting machines, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS FURNITURE.

ON SUNDAY, the 22nd day of May, 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Colaba Castle," Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, next to Post Office, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass crockery and platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back side board and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, table ornaments, blackwood open carved furniture, one sweet-tone Ebonized brass bound semi-grand piano by John Broadwood, rich oil painting, English ice box, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, E. light and fans, fancy screens, brass bedstead, silver show cases, easy chairs, old China ware, silver show cases, etc., etc.

The property of a European Gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 22ND INSTANT AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome made to order furniture by 'John Roberts,' 'Dewjee Canjee' and others, one cottage piano Grapho-phone, rich carpets, ice box, etc., etc.

ON SUNDAY, the 22nd instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at Hindustan Insurance Building Altamount Road, Cumbala Hill very valuable and handsome made to order furniture by 'John Roberts,' 'Dewjee Canjee' and others, rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, sliding dining table, leather lined arm chairs, large handsome side board with mirror, drawers and cup-board, dinner wagons, khaki lined Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match, glass door silver cabinets, rich carpets, table ornaments, one sweet toned full iron frame cottage piano, one grapho-phone, single and double bedsteads, handsome mirror and panel door almyrahs, cloth and gown press, wardrobes, dressing chest of drawers, teapoys, easy chairs, writing tables, hatstand, meatsafe etc., etc. The property of G. Muspratt, Esq., Manager Remington Typewriter and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 21st instant at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of Assessor and Collector (Municipal Taxes) :—

Benches, fosing chairs. chairs. marble top tables, etc., etc.

Chairs, baby palna, wheel, iron chair etc., etc.

By order of the bank and on account of the concerned :—

1 case perfumery.
1 case oil cups and caps.
1 case iron brassed cup hooks.
1 case iron screw eyes.
26 doz. mirrors.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

BENNETT AND CO.

AMUSEMENTS

with
KEN MAYNARD

'FELIX SPOTS THE SPOOKS"
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
Time : 6-15, 8-15, and 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

AFTER THREE PERFORMANCES OF THE NEW DRAMA THE SAMAJ WILL LEAVE BOMBAY !

NEW DRAMA ! NEW DRAMA ! !

RANGBODHECHHU NATYA SAMAJ

Will stage on

THURSDAY 19th May, 1927 at 9-30 P. M.

FINE SCENERIES ! English Style DANCE !! COSTLY DRESSES!

SUNHERI MACHHALI

(In Urdu)

AT THE

RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

Book your seats immediately at the Theatre.

RAGHUVIR SAOKAR will be seen in the Chief Part of a female and male as well.

THURSDAY 19th MAY, 1927

9-30 P.M. (S. T.)] Grant Road Victoria Theatre [9-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Highly appreciated by H. H the Maharaja of Mysore & awarded two Gold Medals.

The Great Blind Magician

Prof. L. K. Shah

105 Gold Medals

The William Tell of India

OR

The Modern Arjuna

WILL EXHIBIT

Hism arvellous Conjuring Performances.

Freely acknowledged *by the Press & the public* to be the best.

Prof. L. K.Shah performed his conjuring tricks before the Viceroy (Lord Minto) at the Town Hall, Mysore. The Viceroy was interested with his performance.'
(Sd.) Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

'His excellency was much inpressed by the skill and cleverness of Prof. Shah's performance of shooting and conjuring'.
(Sd.) Military. Secretary to the Governor of Madras.

'I am directed to forward herewith two Gold medals by His Highness to you and your brother Mr A. K. Shah, in appreciation of the feats performed at the command performance——'
(Sd.) Tamboo Chetty for Huzur Secretary to H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore.

Every young and old should see this wonderful blind man. You can see a good play or a circus nearly everyday in the year, but the Great Blind Shah only once in a life time. Come and See the marvel of the world which will be the talk of Maharashtra for years to come.

Rates of Admission (with tax) 4/8- 3/6- 2/4- 1/12- 1/2- & Ans.
Tickets can be had at the theatre from 6 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

R. B. SALISBURY
Presents
The De Forest Phono Film
TALKING
AND
SINGING PICTURES
The sensation of the Century
Described by the London Prses
as
A MODERN MIRACLE
You will see the acting
and
hear the natural voice
of the performer.
OPENING DATE
MAY 21st
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

WEEKLY COTTON REMARKS

Bombay, May 17.

Messrs. Langley and Co's weekly Cotton report states that the Nett results of the week's trading in American Cotton is small New York July being quoted 8 points lower as against an advance of 4 points in October.

The recent action of the market although somewhat erratic, has evidenced distinctly steady undertone. Any reactions, if minor setbacks such as we have experienced may be termed so, have been very short-lived and it would appear that there is a fair amount of confidence in present levels which is unlikely to be shaken unless there is some definite improvement in the crop outlook.

Interest has continued to be centred chiefly on the Mississippi situation and judging from the mixed reports which have been received as to the probable damage occasioned by the floods it will be some little time before anything definite is known. Personally, we have had no cables reporting further damage to cotton in this quarter although we understand that other products. particularly sugar, have suffered as a result of further flooding over the week-end.

Taking the cotton belt as a whole, weather cables have been fairly unanimous in reporting unsatisfactory conditions, some sections suffering from excessive rain, others from insufficient rain, so it would appear that the present outlook is anything but promising. Whether or not the outlook is as bad as it is painted, we would prefer to regard unfavourable reports with a certain amount of reserve because, as we are not prepared to assume the role season in view of the comparatively low price-level, exaggeration of unfavourable crop news is likely to be more pronounced than if prices were at higher level.

Turning to the concrete, the statistical position continues to develop strength which in itself is a barrier to any material decline for the time being. The U. S. Mill consumption of 619,000 bales for April although some 75,000 bales less than the March total, is a large figure and compares with 576,000 bales for April last year. Consumption from this quarter to the end of April is rather more than 380,000 bales in excess of last season at the same period and confirms expectations of this season's U. S. consumption exceeding last by 1/2 million bales. Export figures are even more impressive and by the end of the season should top last season's figures by well over 3,000,000 bales.

It may be seen, therefore, that the carry-over this season is likely to be smaller than originally anticipated.

A market forecast at present is nothing more or less than a weather forecast and as we are not prepared to assume the role of weather prophets, we are in but a little better position than the layman to offer an opinion, but as at this time of the year generally good weather is experienced, we may see some decline from present levels.

BOMBAY.

Apart from the Old Crop Bengal contract which has appreciated some Rs. 10/-, values show no marked change over the week.

Support has continued to emanate from the Bazaar where sentiment is still very decidedly bullishly inclined. Exporters have been moderate sellers, but it would appear that their activities have been chiefly confined to transferring their short interests in Old Crop to New, a fact which is borne out by the narrower differences between Old and New.

Export demand has been extremely meagre. We understand that the Continent are in need of white cotton, but are unwilling to pay present prices. Japan was reported a moderate buyer towards the end of last week, but we understand this market is again quiet and we do not think that fresh business from this quarter in the near future is likely to be on such an important scale as to be of any material support to the market.

Tenders to-date have been unusually light and as there is little prospect of there being any weight of cotton against the May contracts we may expect a continuance of steady markets, provided of course, prices in America are maintained.

HELPLESS BEGGARS' RELIEF CAMP

As in previous years the Anniversary day of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar was celebrated on Sunday last at the Beggars' Camp at Rowli Hill by his sons Messrs. V. N. and P. N. Chandavarkar and a sumptuous feast was given to the inmates of the Camp. Amongst the members of the Committee there were present:—Mr. Meyer Nissim; Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur A. K. Rai, Major Peck, Social Secretary, Salvation Army, and Mr. K. S. Sethna, Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, and some other ladies and gentlemen were also present on the occasion. Mr. Thakkar, who was voted to the Chair, said that he visited this institution for the first time and was very much impressed with the neatness, cleanliness and the management of the Camp. He added that the rich in Bombay who spend thousands of rupees in feeding the poor would do well to pay a visit to this Camp and see how the Beggars' problem in the City of Bombay has been solved by this Committee. He was also extremely pleased to see that the inmates of the Camp were in a good condition and said further that it was in the fitness of things that Sir Narayan's sons should take advantage of this Camp and feed the inmates of the Camp every year in memory of their revered father.

Rao Bahadur Pai and Mr. Nissim made short speeches pointing out the virtues of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and the qualities of head and heart which guided him in his life. They also explained in brief the work done by Sir Narayan as the first Chairman of this Committee and in various other spheres of his public life.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
May 18,

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	Per lb	
Textile	„	0 11 3
Century	„	0 11 0
Jacob	„	0 11 0
E. D. Sassoon	„	0 10 9
Apollo	„	0 10 9
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In;		
Standard Mill	Per lb	0 15 0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	„	0 15 3
Century 6404-8705	„	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	„	0 15 3
Fazal (Mahal)	„	0 15 0
Phoneix	„	0 15 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	„	0 14 6
Maneckji (Patangia)	„	0 15 0
Kaliamardan	„	0 15 0
Daud Sahib	„	0 14 6
Ganga Ghat	„	0 14 9
LONG CLOTH(Light weight)	No.	5202/5303
Rachael Mill	„	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	„	0 15 9
David Mill	„	1 0 0
Apollo Mill	„	0 15 6
Moon Mill	„	0 15 9
LONG CLOTHx Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	„	0 15 3
Gold Mohor	„	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 14 6
Century (Bugle)	„	0 14 6
Apollo (Pyala)	„	0 14 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	„	0 14 6
Sakuntala	„	0 14 6
Sundari Brand	„	0 14 3
Globe	„	0 14 3
Rachael	„	0 14 3
Palkhi	„	0 14 6
Maher	„	0 14 9
Kechhwa	„	0 14 6
LEPAD:—		
Spring	„	0 14 6
Textile	„	0 14 6
Century	„	0 14 3
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	„	1 0 3
Jacob	„	1 0 0
Century	„	1 0 0
Mun Mill	„	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	„	0 15 3
Century	„	0 15 6
Jacob	„	0 15 0
Mun Mill	„	0 15 6
1386 Tata	„	2 12 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3 12 0
Jamshed	„	3 12 0
Century	„	4 2 0
Pearl Pabaney	„	4 2 0
Hindustan No. 962	„	4 3 6
BLACK CHECK		
5800 Sholapur	„	10 0 0
58000 Kurla	„	8 2 0
1325 Morarji	„	5 6 0
GABRUN No. 5124		
Pearl Pabaney	„	7 6 0
Hindustan	„	7 6 0
E. D. Rachael	„	6 4 0
SALITA:—		
Century	„	0 14 0
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 14 0
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 5 0
777 Crescent	„	2 3 6
Apollo David	„	2 3 6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	per lb	1 2 0
Phoenix	„	1 2 0
Kohinoor	„	1 2 0
Tata	„	1 2 0

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW

(Messrs.) Devkaran Nanjee.-

Bombay, May 18.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following report:—

Our Silver Market shows a net decline of ten annas since the last report. The decline is due to the arrivals this week being large and the daily average off-take being comparatively small. The highest price for the first settlement touched during the week was Rs. 59/8 on the 10th instant and the lowest Rs. 58/10 yesterday, the range for the week being Rs. 0/14.

T. T. Shanghai on London is 1/16 higher than the last week. The highest rate for T. T. Shanghai on London was 2/6 11/16 on the 14th instant, and the lowest was 2/6 1/2 on the 12th instant.

London Silver price is 0 1/4 lower than the last week's closing. The market was quiet without any appreciable change in the price. China was a moderate seller, while India showed little interest.

New York Silver price is 55 7/8 cents i.e. 1/4 cent lower than the last week. The highest price was 56 1/8 cents on the 13th instant and the lowest 55 7/8 cents yesterday.

The prices for Gold are 1 1/4 annas lower, yesterday's closing being Rs. 21/9/6 for ready, Rs. 21/9/6 for the first settlement and Rs. 21/8/9 for the second settlement. The easiness is due to improvement in the Exchange. London price having declined to £ 4/4/10 1/4 on the 10th instant closed at £ 4/4/11 1/2.

In our local market after the options were declared yesterday three was some decline in prices owing to three being heavy arrivals of Silver Shanghai Exchange is steady at about 2/6 5/8, which tends to keep the prices here steady. The local sentiment is bearish and if Shanghai goes down below 2/6 1/2 we look for a steady fall in the prices.

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 17.

Silver:—Quietly steady.

Spot	25 15/16
Forward	25-13/16

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay May 18

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have receivd the following quotations by special Cablegram from their Agents in London to-day:

Name of Company	Face value of shares	Paid up per share	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7 1/2% 1933 Notes)	£100	£100	£103.0.0
Anglo-Persian Oil Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£ 4. 9.3
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£100	£100	£83.10.0
Balaghat Gold Mining (10% Pref.)	10s	10s	£ 0. 9. 0
Bombay Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£100	£100	£ 108.10. 0
British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd.	8s	8s	£ 0.10. 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	£ 0.15.0
Burmah Oil Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£ 5.19.6
Calcutta Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£106	£100	£109.10.0
Australian 5% Loan (1935/45)	£100	£100	£ 98.15.0
Calcutta Port Trust 5% Debs. (1953/83)	£100	£100	£97. 0.0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£1	£1	£0.17.6
Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£5	£5	£19.15.0
Chersonese Rubber Co. Ltd.	2s	2s	£0.3.6
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£10	£5	£6. 8.6
French 5% Rentes	Frs. 1,000	Frs. 1,000	£18.15.0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	$125	$125	£118.10.0
India 3 1/2% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	£71.0.0
India 4 1/2% Sterling Loan (1950/55)	£100	£100	£91. 0.0
India 3% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	£60.17.6
India 5 1/2% Sterling Loan (1932)	£100	£100	£103. 0.0
Karachi Port Trust 5 1/2% Debs. (1954)	£100	£100	£101.10.0
Linggi Plantations Ltd.	£1	£1	£2.13.9
Lloyds Bank Limited	£1	£1	£3. 2.6
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. Ltd.	$10m	$10m	£0.16.9
National Bank of India Ltd	£25	£12/10	£49.10.0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£10	£10	£4.15.0
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	£10	£10	£9. 7.6
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 Debs.	£100	£100	£81. 10.0
Shell Transport & Trading Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£4.16.9
Southern Punjab Railway (Ordy. Stock)	£100	£100	£194.10.0
—do— —do— (4% Pref. Stock)	£100	£100	£88.0.0
Tata Iron & Steel (7% Debentures)	£100	£100	£100.10.0
Tata Power (7 1/2% 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	£100	£100	£96. 0.0
War Loan 5% (1929 47)	£100	£100	£101. 0.0

REMARKS:— Market —dull.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May, 17.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotatios by cable from their London agents.

Name	Face Value	Latest. Prices.
		0
Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord.	£ 1 0 0	1 6 6
4½% India Loan 1950/55	100 0 0	90 17 0
African & Eastern Trade Copn. Ord.	1 0 0	1 7 0
Anglo Dutch Plants of Java.	1 0 0	2 8 6
Attock Oil.	1 0 0	1 3 9
Associated Portland Cement	1 0 0	0 19 9
Bengal Iron Ord.	1 0 0	0 13 ½
Burma Copn.	Rs. 10 0 0	0 15 10
British American Tobacco.	£. 1 0 0	5 3 9
Courtaulds Ord.	1 0 0	6 3 9
Calico Printers	1 0 0	1 6
Dunlop Rubber Co. Ord.	0 6 8	1 14 6
Anglo Persian Oil Co.	1 0 0	4 10 0
English Elec. Co., Ord.	1 0 0	0 10 0
Fine Spinners Ord.	1 0 0	2 2
General Elec. Co. Ord.	1 0 0	1 10 6
Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ord.	1 0 0	4 11
Siemens Bros.	1 0 0	1 8 6
Central Provinces Manganese.	1 0 0	6 8 0
Hudson's Bay Co. Ord.	1 0 0	5 13 9
Malayalam Plantations Ord.	1 0 0	1 19 9
British Burma Pets. Ord.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Rubber Plantations Investment Trust.	1 0 0	2 2 6
Soudan Plantations.	1 0 0	4 6 9
Vickers Ord.	0 8	0 10 3
Pahang Consolidated Co. Ord. (Tin).	5 0	0 12 3
Imperial Tobacco Co. Ord.	1 0 0	5 1 0

Remarks:—Government Securities—Firm
General Securities.—Steady
Oil shares.—Dull and Uninteresting.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 18.

Ready Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled steady to-day by evidencing a rise of about a Pence per cwt. in Java Sugar Prices.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/ per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 11/ per cwt FBH.
Shipment June sh. 16/3 per cwt FBH.
Shipment July-Aug-Sept. sh. 16/2 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Octo-Nov-Dec. sh. 16/5 per cwt FBH.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready. Rs. 16/8 per cwt.
Tone:—Steady.

COLOUR MARKET.

Alizarine 20 p.c. Cow Rs. 70/0/0.
Alizarine 20 p.c. Lunger Rs. 70/0/0.
Alizarine 20 p.c. I. P. Rs. 68/0/0.
Alizarine 20 p.c. Big packing Rs. 60/0/0.
Napthol A. S. Rs. 6/0/0.
Napthol A. S. B. S. Rs. 7/0/0.
Indenthrine Blue Rs. 3/5/0.
Indenthrine Violet Rs. 5/12/0.
Bagenta Crystals Rs. 6/8/0.
Crysophine Rs. 2/8/0.
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 1/9/0.
Hemetine Crystals Rs. 0/12/0.
Indigo Rs. 1/13/0.
Malachite green £2/8/0.
Congo Red Rs. 1/3/0.
Benzo Purpurine Rs. 1/5/0.
Fast Red Rs. 5/0/0.
Victoria Blue Rs. 2/8/0.
Scarlet Rs. 2/8/0.
Sulphar Black Rs. 0/9/0.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, May 17

Coftonseed Bombay:—
May/June shipment quoted £9/2/6.
Castorseed Bombay:—
May/June shipment offered £18/5/0.
Rapeseed Toria, ton:—
May/June shipment quoted £20/5/0.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY

(In pounds sterling)

Sterling purchased in India. Remittances during the week ending 14th May, 1927, 345,000; total remittances from 1st April 1927, to 14th May, 1927 345,000.

Transfer from paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury, total remittances from 1st April, 1927, to 14th May, 1927, 4,000,000.

Total remittances during the week ending 14th May, 1927 345,000; total remittances from 1st April, 1927, to 14th May, 1927 4,345,000.

LINSEED.

London, May 17.

Linseed Calcutta ton:—
May/June shipment buyers £18/5/0.
June/July shipment buyers £18/5/0.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
April/May shipment Hull paid £16/5/0.
Linseed, Bombay, ton:—
May/June shipment quoted £19/2/6.

LINSEED OIL.

London May 17.

Linseed oil naked London cwt:—
May/Aug. delivery sellers 32/1-1/2.
Sept/Dec. delivery value 33/3.

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 17.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4/4/10-1/4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 17.

Smoked Sheet Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot:

Buyers	1/7-3/4
Sellers	1/7-7/8

Pale Crepe lb. Spot:—

Buyers	7/7-7/8
Sellers	1/8

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 17.

Demand Bills	485.00

INDIAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN, LTD.

17th May 1927.

RECEIPTS.

Week ending 7th May.

	1927. Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	3338	2974.
Bombay x	47107	49293.
Karachi	8114	12471
Madras	2817	5734
Rangoon	.. (a)	..
Tuticorin	1148	638
	62524	71110

EXPORTS.

Week ending 7th May.

	1927 Bales.	1926 Bales.
Calcutta	1792	3164
Bombay	18400	26277
Karachi	8070	16145
Madras	655	2632
Rangoon	151	3142
Tuticorin	..	7246
	29068	58660

RECEIPTS.

1st Sept. to 7th May.

	1926-27	1925-26
Calcutta	78112	52282
Bombay x	2487352	2854328
Karachi	666816	1099367
Madras	88125	84088
Rangoon	24793(a)	23712
Tuticorin	23746	27800
	3368944	4141577

EXPORTS.

1st Sept. to 7th May.

	1926-27	1925-26.
Calcutta	18362	20860
Bombay x	1465974	1894167
Karachi	521959	812029
Madras	24595	58783
Rangoon	47012	72935
Tuticorin	10562	51043
	2088464	2909817

(a) to 30th April. * Includes Coastal Ports and reshipments of foreign cotton.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY FROM KARACHI.

Week ending 16th May.

1927.	1926
355	2174

1st Sept. to 16th May.

1926-27.	1925-26
41591	105506

EXPORTS FROM KARACHI.

Week ending 3rd May

1927.	1926.
3650	..
12889	13322
..	..
..	..
108	4929
..	850
16647	19101

1st Sept. to 3rd May.

	1926-27	1925-26.
United Kingdom	29595	56760
Continent	247042	321383
China	63114	107606
Japan	164722	324564
Bombay (a)	42075	105509
U. S. A.	5826	9150
	552374	924972

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 17.

Scinde Good	6.80 plus .05
Scinde Fully Good	7.00 plus .05
Scinde Fine	7.20 plus .05
Bengal Good	6.80 plus .05
Bengal Fully Good	7.00 plus .05
Bengal Fine	7.20 plus .05
Oomra Good	7.20 plus .05
Oomra Fully Good	7.45 plus .05
Oomra Fine	7.70 plus .05
Broach Good	7.20 plus .05
Broach Fully Good	7.50 plus .05
Broach Fine	7.80 plus .05

SALES.

Liverpool, May 17.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 17.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25, c and f Calcutta.—
June pe cwt 16|4-1|2.
July|Sept per cwt 16|4-1|2.
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 16|6.
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 c and f Bombay:—
July|Sept per cwt. 16 6-1|4.
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25, c and f Karachi:—
July|Sept. per cwt. 16|7.

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, May 17.

Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	14,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	14,000

WHEAT— LONDON MARKET.

London, May 17.

Barletta Russo per 63 lb:—
May/June shipment sellers 53|3.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb:—
May/June shipmen value 54|3.
Wheat, Australian:—
May/June shipment value 54|9
Wheat Choice White Karachi:—
May/June Hull paid 54|9.

BOMBAY COTTON BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN LTD

Bombay, May 17.

	1926-27 Bales.	1925-26 Bales.	Difference Bales.
RECEIPTS. 13th to 16th May	39270	28919	+10351
RECEIPTS. 1st. Sept. to 16th. May	2581618	2911620	—330002
SHIPMENTS. 13th to 16th May ..			
United Kingdom	..	..	..
Continent	7510	5373	+ 2137
China, Japan & Coast Ports	21718	13447	+8271
Total.	29228	18820	+10408
SHIPMENTS. 1st. Sept. to 16th. May. ..			
United Kingdom	9974	39517	—29543
Continent	268060	411264	—143204
China	164162	331757	—167595
Japan	1076647	1123802	—47155
Coast Ports	18280	21640	— 3360
U.S.A.	726	1450	—724
Total.	1537849	1929430	—391581
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.			
Europe	1905		1908—3
China, Japan & Coast Ports	1700	30532	—28832

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

Week ending 6th May.

	1927.	1926.
Madras	12994	19699
Bombay	29124	16315
Sind	8090	6900
Bengal	1840	2211
U. P.	747	221
Punjab	1337	3474
C. P.	3424	3134
Berar	3027	3298
N. W. F. Provinces (A)	..	..
Ajmer/Merwara	516	225
Burma (B)	..	..
Jodhpur State (A)	175	..
Alipura State	..	..
Rajapipla State (A)	..	..
Jaipur State	127	102
Baroda State	11074	..
Nabha State (C)	..	..
Cambay State	189	..
Alwar State (x)	..	..
Total	72664	55579

1st Sept. to 6th May.

	1926-27	1925-26
Madras	170716*	188497
Bombay	579542*	719015
Sind	124781*	186688
Bengal	24676	28970
U. P.	176106	192873
Punjab	613789*	1059040
C. P.	340115*	363602
Berar	739062	591125*
N. W.F. Provinces	778	2177
Ajmer Merwar	32481	59314
Burma (I)	40183	81451
Jodhpur State	4199	..
Alipura State	1827	..
Rajapipla state	16856	18200
Jaipur State (@)	8492	13870
Baroda State	67139	..
Nabha State	19126	..
Cambay State +	1277	..
Alwar State (II)	3507	..
Total	2964652	3504822

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 17.

	£
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	19-1|5
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	117-1|2
P. and O. Banking Corporation	9-1|2
National Bank	49-1|2
Eastern Bank	6-1|2
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	87-3|8
Conversion Loan	76-7|8
Indian Loan 5 1|2 per cent	103-1|4
Rupee Paper 3 1|2 per cent	58
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	60 5 8
Indian Stock 3 1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan	70-3|4
Consols	55-1|2
War Loan 5 per cent	100-5|8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	92-5|8

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 17.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.49
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.14
T.T. Brussels on London	34.95
T.T. Madrid on London	unquoted
T.T. Milan on London	88.52
T.T. Berne on London	25.25
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	163.93

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 17.

Interest Day to Day Loans	3-5|8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months	3 23|32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	3-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 p.c.

LONDON METALS.

London, May 17.

	£
Copper English best Selected	59-7|8
Copper Braziers	71
Yellow Metal	65-1|4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	25-1|4
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	14-7|8
Tin, English Ingots	288-1|2

COFFEE.

New York, May 17.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot:—
15-1\|8.

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, May 18.

In spite of better London tone and improved Shanghai exchange the local market ruled quiet with some selling by Calcutta operators. Banks are keeping quiet and the undertone continues easy. The close was steady as under:—

Spot Silver	58 13 0
Vaishakh	58 12 0
Jaishta	58 14 0

Double options premium.

Jaishta 1 0 0

GOLD.

Bombay, May 18.

The Gold market ruled rather quiet following easier London quotations. The demand seems to be exhausting and the undertone is easy.

Ready Bar Gold	21 9 3
Vaishakh	21 9 6
Jaishta	21 9 9

GOVERNMENT SECURITY.

Bombay, May 18.

The Government Securities market opened weak to-day 3 1/2 per cent. being quoted at Rs. 78/1 for mid. June delivery on selling by local Banks. There was some covering at the decline and prices improved to Rs. 78/3. Again there was renewed selling and prices dropped to Rs. 78/ in expectation of a rise in the Bank rate to-morrow. It seems that there is little likely hood of any increase especially this week in the Bank rate and if there is no rise, there is chance of a temporary recovry of about 4 annas in the securities. The closing tone was very quiet.

EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 18.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 131.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 127.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 135 1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 172 1/2.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/2.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 1/4.

CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 3/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.01.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.25.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.95.
London—Rome Liras 89.50.
London—Berlin Marks 20.48 1/2.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet steady.

LONDON DISCOUNT.

Bombay, May 18.

3 months London discounts 323/32 per cent.
6 months London discounts 3 3/4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Call Money 6 1/4 per cent.
1 month 5 per cent.
3 months 4 1/2 per cent.
6 months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 18.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper, Rs. 77/15.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/10.
4 per cent Loan due 1830/70 Rs. 89/3.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/10.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 103/6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107/4.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/12.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/14.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950 Rs. 112/6.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/.
Forward rates. Delivery 15 June 3 1/2 per cent. Paper Rs. 78/2 1945-55 Rs. 108-1
Tone of Market: Weak.

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, May 18.

Linseed May	11 1 9
Linseed Sept.	11 9 0
Wheat May	7 13 3
Wheat Sept.	8 0 6

Tone quiet but steady.
Wheats white 70-30 Rs. 7/10/0.
Wheats white Delhi Rs. 7/13/0.
Wheats white Rs. 8/0/0.
Linseed bold brown Rs. 11/0/0.
Rapeseed brown Cawnpore Rs. 11/4/0.
Rapeseed yellow Cawnpore Rs. 12/4/0.
Rapeseed yellow Gujrat Rs. 12/4/0.
Gingellyseed bold white Rs. 17/4/0.
Poppyseed white Rs. 18/0/0.
Castorseed Rs. 10/4/0.
Cottonseed Rs. 4/15/0.
Groundnuts Rs. 12/13/0.
Mowraseed Rs. 7/12/0.
Myrabollam Jubbulpore Rs. 23/0/0.
Myrabollam Bhimdi Rs. 26/5/0.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for "The Chronicle.")
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Muktsar (Punjab), May 16.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat Har	4 9 9
Wheat Bhadon	4 12 6
Wheat Asuj	4 14 0
Gram Jeth	3 11 0
Gram Har	3 12 6
Gram Asuj	4 0 6
Barley Jeth	3 7 0
Barley Asuj	3 11 6
Rapeseed Jeth	7 10 9
Rapeseed Bhadon	8 5 0
Cottonseeds Jeth	4 0 0
Cottonseeds Bhadon	4 5 3

READY.

New Wheat	4 8 0	to	5 4 0	
New Gram	3 10 0	to	3 15 0	
Barley	3 7 6			
Rapseeds	7 8 0	to	7 14 0	
Cottonseeds	4 0 0			

Market Arrival:—

Wheat	2000 mds.
Gram	1000 mds/
Barley	500 mds.
Rapeseeds	7 8 0 to 7 14 0

Market condition:—Steady.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 17.

July	15.64	plus .07
October	16.02	plus .06
December	16.21	plus .05
January	16.26	plus .08
March	16.46	plus .06
Middling Spot	15.70	

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 17.

July	15.66	plus .08
October	15.94	plus .08
Middling Spot	15.31	plus .15

NEW YORK.

New York, May 17.

NEW YORK 10-30 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

May	15.39
July	15.62
October	16.00

NEW YORK, NOON CALL:—

May	15.42
July	15.67
October	16.05

NEW ORLEANS 9 A.M.:—

July	15.63
October	15.93

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 17.

May	15.35	plus .13
June	15.43	plus .13
July	15.48	plus .13
August	15.50	plus .13
September	15.58	plus .14
October	15.68	plus .15
November	15.74	plus .16
December	15.74	plus .17
January	15.74	plus .18
February	15.74	plus .18
March	15.74	plus .18
April	15.74	plus .18
May	15.74	plus .18
Sakellaridis, M.G.F. Spot	16.10	plus .10

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 17.

May	8.36	plus .07
June	8.37	plus .07
July	8.44	plus .07
August	8.47	pus .07
September	8.51	plus .07
November	8.56	plus .08
December	8.60	plus .09
October	8.55	plus .08
January	8.62	plus .09
February	8.64	plus .09
March	8.69	plus .09
April	8.70	plus .09
May	8.72	plus .09
Middling Spot	8.65	jlus .06

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For further particulars write to—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

N. Y.—Heavy Rains. Bulls Buying—Futures 5 to 8 Points Higher. Spot Prices Unchanged.

Local. Baza rOperators Bought. Closed Steady.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Broso have received the following Cables to-day:—

N. Y.—July highest 15.70 (11.52 a.m.) lowest 15.57 at the opening.

Liverpool 9.05 a.m.—Heay rains Oklahoma, weather cool.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co's report:—The steadiness continues in the American markets which are very susceptible to any unfavourable weather reports.

The U. S. A. Government report gives the following revised figures for last year's crop:—

Revised acreage for 1926	48,730,000 acres
Revised Yield per acre	181.9lbs.
Revised Crop	17,911,000 bales

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 17th inst as under:—

"Trade buying continues good rain needed in West."

Messrs. Bruel and Co.'s report states that the final Acreage figure and the yield per acre of the present American Crop as given i our Liverpool friends, cable received this morning do not throw any fresh light on the position, although it is interesting to note that the yield per acre of 181.9 lbs. compares with 167.2 lbs. for the 1925/26 crop, 157.4 lbs. for the 1924/25 crop, and 130.6 lbs. for the 1923/24 crop.

AMERICANS.

The New York Market yesterday opened steady July option being quoted 15.57 or unchanged when compared with previous closing. Reports of heavy rains in Oklahoma and cool weather, caused buying by bulls and prices improved 13 points by noon. The market ruled quiet and prices reacted on scattered profit-taking. The close was steady at a gain of 5 to 8 points Spot Cotton ruled steady with no change in the prices.

The Liverpool market ruled steady througout the day and closed at a rise of 7 to 9 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 6 points to 8.65d. per lb.

After a decline of about half a cent per lb. in the last few daws, cotton appear to be once more in the grip of conflicting influences. Frankness compels us in our survey of conditions to array technical weakness on one side and favourable fundamentals on the other. If history repeats itself, the later factors may become strongly assertive.

The market at present is a narrow affair. A move of few points per pound in either direction results into long liquidation or short covering. At present, it looks as if floating urgent long liquidation had about run its course and suggests that further pressure must come for an increase in short selling. The weather reports on the whole are mixed, therefore we think the market is now in a fairly strong technical position and likely to be responsive to any adverse change in crop conditions. The extent of any recovery and advance probably will be in proportion to the extent to which the psychology of rising prices may play upon the fears of uneasy shorts.

LOCAL MARKET.

To-day the local market opened steady with Broach J/A. at Rs. 318/9 in sympathy with a rise of 5 to 8 points in New York futures yesterday. At the opening local Bazar operators were buyers and prices soon ruled firm July/August delivery being quoted at Rs. 322/. The market ruled rather quiet and closed at 4 p.m. as under. Liverpool opened 4 Points higher but later advices showed it rather easy.—

Broach A/M.	317	320	317	315/12
Broach J/A.	318/8	322	318/8	321
Broach A/M. (1928)	321	324	321	323
Oomra May	300/8	332	300/8	301/8
Oomra July	302	304	302	303/8
Oomra D/J	302/8	304	302/8	303/8
Bengal May	295	296/8	295	295
Bengal D/J.	275	276/8	275	275

SEWRI MARKET.

The forward market opened at Rs. 321/12 for July/August delivery and improved on Commission houses buying. There was little profit taking by jobbers which was well absorbed and the market closed steady as under:—

Broach A/M.	319	319/8	319	319/8
Broach J/A.	321/12	322/8	321/12	322/8
Broach A/M. (1928)	323	323/8	323	323/8
Oomra May	301	301/8	301	301/8
Oomra July	303	303/8	303	303/8
Oomra D/J.	303/8	304	303/8	304
Bengal May	295/8	296	295/8	296
Bengal D/J.	275/8	276	275/8	276

TENDERS.

	To-day.	Total.
F. G. M. G. Bengal	600	1,800
F. G. M. G. Broach	400	1,300
Fine M. G. Oomra	1,600	7,900

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, May 18.

Sampin market closed as under this morning.

	Yen.	
May	203.00	+0.70
August	212.10	—0.50
November	215.30	—0.80

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, May 18.

Bengal D/J. 276
Bengal May 295
Broach A/M. 319
Broach New A/M. 323
Broach J/A. 321
Oomra D/J. 304
Oomra May 302
Oomra July 304

Southern May/June	326			
Bengal	309	302	295	287
S/Punjab	306	299	292	284
Rajputana	309	302	295	284
Broach	331	327	321	
P/American	343	336	329	322
Viramgaum	336	333	328	
Dhollera	331	328	232	
Surat	372	369	366	
Navsari	387	384	379	
Oomra No. 3	310	306	300	
C/P. No. 1	324	320	314	
C/P. No. 2	317	313	307	
Kandesh	305	300	294	
Muttia	303	298	292	
Southern			330	326
Bijapore			325	321
Bagalkote			340	336
Compta		356	352	348
Tinnevelly		367	363	359
Karungannis		379	375	371
Combodia		384	380	376

PRODUCE REEIPTS.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, May 18

			Ready	Mill Terms New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	300	
"	Fine	"	295	
"	F.G.	"	290	
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	"	295	
"	F.G.	"	290	
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M. G.	318/20	
Nagpur		"	318/20	
Yeotmal		"	310/12	
Arvi		"	310/12	
Amraoti		"	305/7	
Khamgaon-Akola	"	"	305/7	
Mulkapur	"	"	300/5	
Khandesh	"	"	300/3	
Muthia	Fine	"		
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality	"	305/10	
Purna	Average	"	300/3	
Parbhani/Sailu	"	"	305	
Indore/Ujjain	"	"	305	
Burwah Sanavad			305	
Broach	Fine M.G.	"	328/30+9 May	
WesternsGoodHG			308/10 May June+13/4	
Cambodia	Fine F G		370/75	
Miraj/Sangli	F.G.	..	335	
Compta	F.G.M.G.		340/42 May June+28	
Dhollera			320 May June +6	
Kadi/Viramgam			325	

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, May 18

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..		3,10,407	2,88,391
Central India	453	2,77,332	3,55,339
Barsi and Nagar	864	1,89,513	2,06,691
Hyderabad-Gaorani	105	66,821	72,558
Berar	487	5,52,024	4,64,482
Central Provinces	95	2,25,442	2,39,316
Total Oomras..	2004	16,21,539	16,26,777
Dholera	189	1,43,081	2,34,619
N.W. Provinces ..		55,061	1,27,880
Rajputana ..	173	47,741	97,247
Sind-Punjab ..	38	1,13,308	283,328
Broach	2,501	2,05,555	3,10,331
Coompta & Dharwar	1,204	81,768	86,003
Westerns-Northerns	1,296	37,713	58,029
Cocoanada ..		403	1,915
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	257	15,208	26,645
Persian	56	3,978	3,797
American.. ..		2,07,350	3,367
Egyptian and African		56,580	51,835
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.	51	3,147	
Total	7,718	25,89,336	29,14,470

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 12th May.

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterdays	This year	Last year.
Europe	2,877	2,71,525	4,46,858
Japan & China	3,532	12,19,292	14,42,656
Coast Ports ..		17,519	21,096
Up-country by Rail		92,067	67,148
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		33,923	11,616
Total	6409	16,24,326	19,89,374

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 18.

100 Vardhman Bros. Bijapur 313
100 Japan Cotton Arvi 310
100 Ebrahim Talshidas Broach 327
100 Currimbhai Bengal 290
100 Ralli Bros. Khamgaon 309
100 Valkart Bros. C. P. 1 318
100 Sassoon Mill Karkali 335
100 Findlay Mill Upland 333 1/2
100 Don Mill Upland 340
100 Ja Bagbi Sawjin 335
100 N. Rajaram Mathia 298
100 Narshi Nagshi Bijapur 315

STOCK EXCHANGE

LESS PRESSURE: SHORT COVERING.

Bombay, May 18.

To-day the Stock Exchange opened steady, prices showing a small rise of about Rs. 2/. There was cessation of long liquidation and the market presented a steady undertone, which gradually resulted in a slow but steady improvement due to short covering. At the close prices of mill shares recovered somewhat with a better tendency.

The recent decline which was helped owing to weakness in the Government securities, seems to have come to an end. Owing to continued contraction of currency, the Bank cash balance was showing a steady fall, which was required to be maintained and it appears that with a view to keep up this balanse and save the interest rate from a further rise, some Government papers were thrown on the market. There are some who believe that to prepare an easy state of affairs before the issue of the new loan, there was a forced parting of these giltedged securities. Whatever may be the reason, certainly it caused a reactionary feeling on the industrial concerns in general, causing heavy long liquidation supposed to be on account of the bull operators. It is also said that some operators known as the Ahmedabad party, were also busy in hammering the prices. On the whole there is no change in the fundamentals on which the general rise was based, but certainly local sentiment is disturbed, requiring big operators to adopt a cautious policy. At the moment the market is likely to be influenced with the state of money markets, and it is believed wider fluctuations are likely in the near future in both directions.

To-day some offices were reported buyers in certain mill shares in conjunction with short covering. Tata Iron shares ruled rather steady with less pressure for sale and on buying by interested parties prices registered a small rise by the close. Tata Hydros, Bombay Burmah, Indian Cement were in steady demand.

The following are to-day's closing quotations:—

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India ..	50	22	78	
Baroda	50	4	85	
Central Co-operative ..	50	1-2	68	8
Central	25	1-4	29	10
Eastern ..	£5.	9 p.c.	81	
Imperial ..	500	40	1467	8
Imperial Contributory ..	125	10	368	12
Union	5	0	4-0-6	
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10	..	25	14
Central India Mining ..	10	4-8Y	25	
Indian Cement O.	350	..	202	8
Katni Cement O.	100	..	177	8
Katni Cement D.	40	..	650	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	7	10
Shivrajpur ..	10	8Y.	48	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	865	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	145	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	105	8
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	8
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	101	
Larkhana ..	100	5 p.c.	87 1/2	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	83	
Pachora Jammai	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	108	
Sind Light ..	100	12 p.c.	149	
Tapti Valley ..	500	8 p.c.	695	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	81	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	207	8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	240	10
Scindia Steam ..	15/0	..	16	2
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity ..	100	5 p.c.	78	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	847	8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	970	
Bombay Tramways O. ..	50	2-8	141	4
Bombay Tramways P... ..	50	3-8	66	12
Karachi Electricity	100	6	102	
Surat Electricity	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O ..	1,000	40	1082	8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P. ..	1,000	7. p.c.	992	8
Tata Power O...	1,000	..	570	
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	550	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press ..			435	
Akbari ..	500	..	160	
Fort	475	..	250	
Harvey & Sabapathy ..	500	20-35	1025	
Indian Cotton ..	128	17/8	197	8
Manmad Manufacturing ..	250	2	220	
New Berar ..	500	7	780	
New East India	1,000	9	925	
New Mofussil P.	400	5	565	
New Prince of Wales ..	500	5	10	
Volkart U.P. ..	500	5	530	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	295	12
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	21	8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	707	8
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	212 8	pre
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9-8	
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	33	
British Burma Petroleum ..	8	0-6-9	6	10
Indo Burma Petroleum ..	100	..	180	
Jost Engineering	100	10	140	
Mackenzie ..	100	30	337	8
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning ..	1,000	50Y	640	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	131	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	94	4
Tata Iron and steel Def. ...		20	208	4
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy. ..		..	64	4
Thacker ..	50	..	115	
Telephone ..	50	Nil	41	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	228	1000	
Endustrial & Prudential ..	6	1-4 p.c.	4	14
Jupiter			5	8
New India ..	25	..	24	
Oriental Life ..	100	30 p.c.	1650	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0	5	2
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance ..	100	10	427	8
Apollo	50	..	9	
Assur Virjee ..	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg. ..	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	360	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	6	4
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	937	8
Bombay Industrial	108		5	4
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury ..	250	nil	320	
Broach Fin Counts ..	50	..	75	
Century ..	100	10y	443	12
Central India O.	100	16	536	4
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	479	
Ceylon	100	..	49	
Colaba Land Mill	100	65	156	4
Crescent	100	4	223	12
Curimbhoy ..	250	..	290	
David	500	..	260	
Duria	100	..	170	
Kawn	250	55	710	
E.D. Sassoon United O. ..	7-8	..	1-3	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	150	nil	306	4
Edward Sasson ..	200	nil	151	4
Elphinstone O. ..	700	..	27	
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	215	
Fazulbhoy	100	25	951	4
Finlay	1,000	..	156	4
Framjee Petit	100	..	600	
Gokak	100	5	142	8
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1715	
Indian Bleaching etc.	100	..	242	8
ndian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	3,3	12
Jamashed O.	250	..	70	
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil	..	118	12
Kilachand	25	..	3	12
Kohinoor	500	1165		
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	6000	
Madhavrao Scindia ..	100	..	24	
Madhowj Dharamsi	100	..	140	
Madras United ..	250	15	600	
Mancekjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1850	
Mathradas	100	..	80	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	100	
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2200	
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	128	12
Mysore	53	4	132	8
New City of Bombay	100	10	170	
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	340	
Osmansbhai (100) ..	75	..	80	
Pearl	250	8	620	
Poenix ..	100	10	432	8
Premier..	100	..	13	
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	90	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	630	
Sholapur	1,000	200	8850	
Simplex	100	..	196	4
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100	..	33	12
Standard	500		1645	
Swadeshi	500		532	8
Swan	60	..	170	
Tata Mill O.	5	..	128	12
Vishnu Cotton O. ..		90	2700	
Vishnu P.	500	35	650	
Western India Spng. ..	1,000	50y	915	
SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS				
Ahmedabad			427	8
Bombay Cotton			360	
Bombay Dyeing	931 4	936 4	930	937 8
Century ..	440	442 8	438 12	445 12
Central India				536 4
Colaba Land				156 4
Crescent				223 12
Edward Sassoon				152 8
Fazulbhoy	946 4	951 4	945	951 4
Finlays				156 4
Globe				425
Gokak				142 8
Indian Bleaching..				241 4
Indore Malwa				383 12
Kohinoor				1200
Madhowjee				145
Mathuradas				80
Meyer Sassoon				100
Mysore				132 8
New Great				342 8
Pearl ..	617 8	622 8	616 4	620
Pabany				306 4
Phoenix				432 8
Simplex ..				196 4
Swadeshi				532 8
Swan Mills				170
Tata Mills				118 12
Govt. paper 3 /2 per cent.				78 2 6
Govt. Paper 5 per cent. ..				108

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 18.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 17th inst.

	Cwts.
Wheat	28,795
Linseed	28,680
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	784
Gingellyseeds	164
Poppyseed	217
Groundnuts	812
Castorseed	4,611
Rice	2,973
Myrabollams	6,338
Cottonseed	7,530
Gram	5,382
Joowar	2,738
Barley	204
Bajree	3,280
Coal	136 tons.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public lecture at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood by Dr. N. S. Hardikar on "China a Call to Young India." at 6-30 p.m. Malana Mahomed Ali presiding.

FRIDAY, May 20.

Public lecture at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood by Nirmal Chander Chander, M.L.A., on "The Youth the future hope of India." at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding.

S.S. "Kaiser-I-Hind" with English mails of May 5, due at 5 a.m.

RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of Gramophone music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club on Thursday the 19th instant from 5 to 6 p.m. and from 6-30 to 7-45 p.m.

BANDRA CATHOLIC R. T. ASSOCIATION

On Sunday (the 22nd instant) at 9-30 a.m. the Catholic Railway Travellers of Bandra will offer up their annual Thanksgiving Mass at the Chapel of Our Lady of the Mount, Bandra Hill. There will be a solemn High Mass with sermon followed by "Te Dem" and Benediction. The Revd. Dr. Valerian Gracias will preach on the occasion.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K steamer "Muroran Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 17th instant, and due to arrive here on or about the 19th June. S.S. "Tottori Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 16th instant and is due to arrive here on Friday morning the 20th idem at day light.

The Clan line S.S. "Buchanan" left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 14th instant.

BACHUBAI DISPENSARY.

At the charitable dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai wife of Seth Kanji Cursondas conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of April 1927 was 1418. Out of this number 611 were women and 807 children, 371 being boys and 436 girls. Average daily attendance of patients was 55.

DADAR CATHOLIC INSTITUTE.

Rev. Fr. C. Pinto Ag. Viear, Gloria Church, will deliver a lecture on "Cooperation", on Sunday (the 22nd instant), at 6 p.m. in the Hall of Dr. A.D.'Silva High School, Dadar, when Rev. Fr. J.J. Dias will preside.

HINDU SABHA PAREL.

Under the auspices of Hindu Sabha, Parel a public lecture will be delivered on "Hindu Saugathan" by Dr. B.S. Munje, today (Thursday) at 9 p.m. on the play ground of the Sabha at Poibavadi Parel Tram Terminus. Pandit Jagat Narayan Lal of Behar and Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta, Editor of "Tej" Delhi will also speak.

A PLEASANT FUNCTION

MR WALI ENTERTAINS CONGRESS AND KHILAFAT LEADERS

Taking Alvantage of the presence of prominent Congress and Khilafat leaders in Bombay Mr. S. A. Wali, Bar-at-Law entertained them at tea yesterray afternoon at his residence "Dreamland" in Bandra Hill. Amogst those that attended the pleasant function were Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Maulanas Shaukat Ali Mohamed Ali, Dr. Ansari Miss U. Ottama, and Madargil of Burma, Messrs Swami Venkatachalam Chetty, M.L.C. ,Abdul Hamid Khan, S. N. Haji M.L.A. Maulana Shafi Dawoodi M.L.A. and Dr. Hadikar

"PHONOFILMS"

BOMBAY TO SEE "A MODERN MIRACLE"

Bombay will have the unique opportunity of being entertained with one of the greatest sensations of the twentieth century—which has been described by the London Press as "a modern miracle." Mr. R. B. Salisbury of "Quaints' Fame" will present the Bombayites "The De Forest Phonofilms" which are talking and singing pictures.

'Phonofilms' are not a gramophone but they are the films in which the audience see the acting and hear the natural voice of the performer as if they were seated in London's principal theatres and listening to the voices of well-known singers. This is not a gramophone combined with the film—it is the photograph of sound, the voice and picture. The synchronisation is perfect. Mr. A. Scheel, Phonofilm Principal Engineer, who operated these pictures at the Capital, London's Principal Cinema Theatre, has been specially engaged and is travelling with these talking and singing pictures to ensure their perfect production.

After achieving great successes in Singapore and Rangoon, Mr. Salisbury presented the film in Calcutta and Karachi, where it created a sensation. In Calcutta the "City of Paaces," 36 performances were given in a fortnight, each of which was well patronised; and there is no doubt that Bombbay, which claims to be the premier city of India and never lags behind in patronising any new enterprise will not fail to avail herself of this unique opportunity of seeing the performances which are to be given, the first time in Bombay, for a short season, in the Royal Opera House, beginning from Saturday (21st instant). There will be two shows on this day, one matinee ,and the other at night.

DEFLATION CRAZE

41 CRORES WASTED

WILL GOVT EXPLAIN?

In a letter, dated the 16th inst., the Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has addressed the Government of India on the subject of deflation of currency:—

I am directed by my Committee to remind you of their letter dated the 15th April 1927, No. G 762, to which they have not as yet received any reply. I am further asked to draw the attention of Government to the two recent deflations of Rs. 3 crores and 2 crores, respectively, against Rupee securities. Apart from their objections to the continuance of this kind of deflation, they desire to register their emphatic protest against the way in which the public has been kept in ignorance of measures of such very serious import to the trading community and of the policy underlying it.

On reports of the first deflation of about Rs. 3 crores, my Committee addressed the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, and were surprised to be told in reply that he had no information to give because no Government communique had been issued. My Committee submit that this is a most unsatisfactory position and that if Government want to persist in their present arbitrary course, they should at least inform the public of their operations so as to have information available to all simultaneously.

AN INQUIRY FROM GOVT.

The next thing my Committee would wish to ask is whether there is going to be any limit to these disastrous deflations. Is the ratio of 18d. held so sacrosanct by Government that even the bare normality of the country is to be sacrificed in order to maintain the ratio? To put it in the words of a member of the Royal Currency Commission, is there not "a point at which any further contraction of the currency in the country would cause a greater damage than the abandonment of the gold points in exchange?"

My Committee would like to know whether Government have made up their minds as to what such point is, and, if so, whether they think that point has not been reached yet; or in the opinion of the Government that they need not desist from their policy of deflation at any such point even though persistence in the policy may lead to greater damage than the temporary abandonment of the lower gold point?

OVER 41 CRORES DEFLATED.

My Committee are impelled to ask this question, because they find that the total deflations since 1st April 1926, i.e., in the short space of only 13½ months, have been as much as rupees 41.10 crores, and unless the Finance Member has very seriously erred in his evidence before the Currency Commission, the point, where deflation would cease if it is not because even a greater damage than the abandonment of the gold point has already been left far behind because in his evidence he said that even Rs. 25 crores was an over estimate of the contraction of the actual circulating medium that was possible.

My Committee have repeatedly explained that the policy so obstinately persisted in of imposing the 18d. ratio on the country would be disastrous to the best interests of India, and no better proof of it need be put forward than the fact that the amount of deflation found necessary to support exchange at the 18d. ratio has gone far beyond the point at which, according to the evidence of the Finance Member himself, it could be done without serious damage to the economic interests of the country, and has gone further than the Rs. 10 crores that the experienced Managing Governor of the Imperial Bank of India, Sir Norcot Warren, considered the limit. If in spite of this Government persist in further deflations, informed public opinion in India will hold them guilty of the total disregard of the best intertests of this country which Government apparently appear to be ready to sacrifice for other interests.

AMAZED AT GOVT'S EXTREMES.

My Committee understand that large blocks of 3 and 3½ per cent Government Paper for 1842-43 have been placed upon the market by the Imperial Bank on behalf of Government and that it is on account of the Currency Department. They would like to be informed if this information is correct. If it is so, my Committee are amazed at the extremes to which the Government are obliged to proceed to maintain their favourite ratio. My Committee are reminded in this connection of what took place in 1893-98, when also the Government wanted to stabilise a ratio higher than the one prevalent at the time. The Bank rate then had to be raised to over 12 per cent to push up exchange, and my Committee wonder if this penalty India will again be made to pay for the luxury of a higher ratio.

My Committee cannot help observing that these 3 and 3½ per cent Government Paper in the Currency Reserve is of the same nature as the securities behind the fixed fiduciary issue of the Bank of England and they do not know a single instance in the history of that Bank when any such securities were sold and the proceeds used to deflate the currency and that the Government of India should have no alternative but to resort to this to-day proves the hollowness of the claim made till now that the 18d. ratio was justified as economic conditions in India had adjusted themselves to it.

Rugby.—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald having sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to permit of his undertaking the journey home, left New York on "Berengaria" to-day and will reach England on Tuesday.—B. O. W.

MONETARY STRINGENCY

EFFECT IN CALCUTTA EXCHANGE MARKET

CALCUTTA, May 17.

With the submission of public tenders for £500,000 coming off tomorrow the exchange market has not been either so firm or so active as it was prior to the tender last week. In the last two days the ruling rate had been 1s. 5-29|32d. It is however, ex-business at 1s. 5-15|16 d. It is however, expected that as no brokerage is payable in respect of sales to the Government by tender a somewhat higher rate than the ruling quotation would be offered by tenders.

Owing to the report that the recent deflation of 2 crores was not against the cancellation of ad hoc rupee securities but against marketable securities, there has has been a substantial drop in the gilt-edged maket.

Jute shares, which reorded a good rise in April suffered a set back owing to monetary stringency.—A.P.

ALLOTMENT OF TENDERS

The Dy. Controller in a press communique states:

On Wednesday 18th May 1927 tenders to the amount of £539,000 at 1s. 5 15|16d were received. £500,000 were allotted proportion ately. Other tenders at lower rates were rejected. £500,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday 25th May 1927 on the same conditions as previously announced.

INDIAN CHURCH BILL.

SECOND READING PASSED.

LONDON, May 17.

Moving the second reading of the Indian Church Bill in the House of Lords, Lord Birkenhead surveyed at length the position of the Church in India since its establishment, a century ago, and showed that the church in India would not be able to fulfil its historic obligations towards the military and official Anglican community if at the moment of attaining self Government it was deprived of financial and other assistance it had always received from Government. Lord Reading's Government wisely appreciated these facts and its statesmanlike attitude might be expected to recommend itself not merely to Indian Christians but all Indians generally, having regard to the appreciation Indian attached to the spiritual as distinct from the material side of life. The only point Government thought they should become assured about was that the change towards self Government really commended itself to the Anglican community but this had been forthcoming from India and the responsible authorities in Britain believed that the policy was right.

GOVT. PROTECTION.

Lord Birkenhead detailed the formal protection which Government was bound to secure like the assurance that the Crown servants including the army would not be deprived of Anglican services and also protection to the beneficiaries from trusts. He declared that these draft rules were elaborated after fullest consideration by the Church authorities, and were believed to represent a complete balanced scheme, though it was not desired to exclude minor amendments and modifications which time might show to be necessary. He was confident that the draft rules would be worked smoothly in full harmony by Government and the Indian Church, but provision had been made as a precaution for arbitration in certain cases. He added that it was scarcely possible to expect absolute agreement on religious matters of this kind but a general agreement had been obtained. If the proposed Bill passed all stages in the House of Lords he hoped it would be dealt with by the House of Commons in the autumn.

EXISTING ANOMALIES.

The Archbishop of Canterbury emphasised that the Bill, in a larger sense, would consolidate and make more natural the position of the Church in India as a part of Anglican communion throughout the world. He explained many existing anomalies. The Church Assembly had not yet perused the draft measure in detail, but he believed it would pass the measure without difficulty, probably ananimously, at the beginning of July. He said the Church in India would take over the Anglican prayer-book which, he earnestly hoped, would be legalised.

Lord Parmoor supported the second reading which was adopted.—Reuter.

FLAG BILL AND UNION JACK.

LONDON, May 17.

Cape Town.—The new provision of the South African Nationality and Flag Bill lays down that the design of the national flag for the Union shall be St. George's Cross on green field, while the Union Jack will symbolise the association of the Union with other members of the Empire and will be officially flown on the King's birthday, the Union Day, first Monday in August and the days otherwise appointed by the Governor-General. The above provisions will be submitted to a referendum of parliamentary voters and will come into operation if carried by a bare majority.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

A Secunderabad message of Tuesday's date says: Mr. L.M. Crump arrives here to-morrow to officiate as Resident *vice* Sir William Barton proceeding on six months leave.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, May 18.

The Government of Bengal has approved of the appointment of Mr. J. C. Mukherjee as the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation.—Free Press.

"MR. HORNIMAN'S NEW ROLE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have read and re-read my friend Mr. Tairsee's tirades against Mr. Horniman in Sunday's issue of the "Bomvay Chronicle" and I am sorry to say, that I cannot congratulat the writer or the Editor for the publication of that letter.

Apart from anything else, are not Mr. Tairsee's tirades unsportsmanlike? Let us see:—

(1) Mr. Tairsee calls Mr. Horniman "a self-mdae, martyr a lover of this country on his own protestation (!), seeking cheap self-advertisement and limelight"! Modest Mr. Tairsee. When did he discover these hidden traits of Mr. Horniman, Not, when he was the Editor of the "Chronicle"—not when he was in England. So, when and how?

(2) Mr. Tairsee says Mr. Horniman has "come to help our Princes and our Capitalists"! Has Mr. Horniman got any business dealings with any Capitalist? Does he hold their brief? Does he suppress criticisms and communications against Capitalists? And as regards Indian Princes, has he espoused the cause of Princes, who are oppressing their own subjects? Then why this unkind fling dear old Tairsee?

(3) Mr. Tairsee then asks Mr. Horniman to state, what service he has rendered to India during his exile in England? Why, dear old Tairsee can tell us that best. For, was not Mr. Tairsee chiefly instrumental in collecting and remitting monies to Mr. Horniman? And was he not telling us then how Mr. Horniman was penalised for his love for India and, how he was doing his "bit" in England?

(4) Mr. Tairsee then accuses Mr. Horniman of exploitation! Has the latter built a house in England or India? Or has he large Banking accounts in England or India? whom oas he exploited?

In this connection, Mr. Tairsee has missed his mark completely. For the largest English exploiter in Bombay tolay is his own dear friend and neighbour, Sir Leslie Wilson, who despite all warnings from all quarters, is throwing away the money of the most heavily taxed people of Bombay Presidency in Back Bay and Sukkur Barrage, Isn't that so, Mr. Tairsee?

(5) I agree with my friend Mr. Tairsee, when he says that "Mr. Horniman is temperamentally unable to appreciate the value of money."

But he does not gamble on the share market or cotton market certain. Is Mr Horniman's extravagance so great as to necessitate all these unkind tirades?

(6) I regret I cannot accept Mr. Tairsee's suggestion that Mr. Horniman's "tactics is of internecine character."

In conclusion, I am pained to find dear old Tairsee in this new role. No one is infallible. He loves sport, and loves to be called a sportsman. Let him ever be so.—Yours, etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

BOAT PASSENGERS DROWNED

PROMPT ACTION SAVES ALL EXCEPT 3

CALCUTTA, May 18

But for the prompt action of the Howrah Bridge officials and the police a boat accident which occurred in the river near the Bridge would have ended disastrously. Two passenger boats conveying about 50 coolies were proceeing from Golahari to Metiabruz when near the approach to the Howrah Bridge they were involved in a collision with the steamer "England" which came up from behind.

By the force of the impact the boats capsized and the passengers were thrown into the river. The scene that followed was most heartrending. Screaming for help men struggled for life; some clung to pontoons while others were carried away by the strong current. The bridge officials sent out a few of their jolly boats and a police launch steamed up immediately.

44 men were rescued and only three persons are still being reported to be missing. 20 of them have been admitted into hospital—Free Press

IMPERSONATION OF PRINCIPAL.

JUBBULPORE, May 18.

The Jubbulpore police have arrested a man who impersonated himself as Dharamabhikshi, Principal of the Shradhananda College, Lukhow, and came here to deliver lectures in connexion with the Arya Samaj Anniversary.

The day the alleged imposter came to the meeting and began to address a meeting, the real principal of the Shradhanand College arrived in Jubbulpore.

When he was arrested it was found that the alleged imposter hao transferred many things from the house of the host with whom he was staying in Jubbulpore to his luggage.—Free Press.

WORLD'S NON-STOP AIR RECORD

STRUGGLE BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 17.

Attempts to break the world's non-stop air record have resolved themselves into a drastic struggle between France and England in which the weather is doing its utmost to rob England of victory. The Carr-Gillmann flight has again been postponed owing to unsuitable weather conditions. This forced delay may enable Captain Pelletier Doisy to forestall them and hop off on his 5,000-mile dash to Indo-China. Carr and Gillman would then have to contend themselves by flying over a distance which may be calculated to be the limit of their machine's capacity whereas at present they will have only to beat the existing French record of 3,340 miles.—Reuter.

SEAMEN ASSAULT POLICE

DESPERATE STRUGGLE

HEAVY PUNISHMENT

Joseph Favreau and Abraham Freeman, two American seamen employed on s.s. "Algie", were convicted on a charge of assaulting public servants in the discharge of their duties by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, on Wedneday, and were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 each.

The charge against the accused was that on May 14, the accused persons assaulted the driver of a hack-victoria with whom they had quarrelled and dragged the carriage to the edge of the wharf. A cooly standing near by was also assaulted with fists and stone causing him severe injuries on the face.

On receipt of information from a police constable, Sergeant Winton went to the scene and found that the accused had gone on board the ship. When Mr. Winton went up on the ship, the first accused assaulted him with fist and the second accused assisted him. The first accused struck something hard against the Sergeant's fore head and when the constable went to the Sergeant's help, a free fight ensued and the accused persons tried to run awey after some time. But the policemen grappled the first accused who fell into the sea during the scuffle. He was taken out and was put under arrest with the other accused.

The first accused's defence was that the Sergeant assaulted him with his club and that he jumped into the sea to save himself.

The Magistrate, however, disbelieved the defence and passed severe criticism against the accused. "You should not think," said His Worship, "that because you are foreigners you can do anything and play any mischief here."

The accused were convicted and sentenced as above. Out of the fine to be recovered, His Worship directed Rs. 150 to be paid to Sergeant Winton and Rs. 30 to each of the constables.

SMART WORK BY BOMBAY POLICE

In view of the increasing number of theft cases in the City, the police are on the alert to hunt out the old jail-birds. The Esplanade Flying Squad while on their round found Bachoo Mohmed, an Arab with 15 previous convictions loitering at Marine Lines at 3-15 a.m. on the 15th instant. As he could not give satisfactory account for his presence at Marine Lines he was arrested.

Din Mohmed Abdul Gafoor with six previous convictions was found loitering at Dhobi Talao at 4-15 a.m. on the 16th instant and he too was arrested. Both of them will be dealt with according to law.

PEDESTRIAN KILLED

DRIVER ABSCONDS LEAVING VICTORIA

At about 8-30 p.m. on Monday a victoria No. 2173 driven by Abdulla Ahmed was proceeding along Grant Road from the direction of the J. J. Hospital when at the junction of Doctor Street, it knocked down an unknown Mahomedan aged 60 years. The injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries, death being due to the fracture of the skull. After the accident, the driver left the victoria and ran away and is still at large.

At the inquest held by the Coroner, the Jury returned a verdict of rash and negligent driving on the part of the driver who has since absconded.

PLACE AUSTRALIA EVEN BEFORE INDIA

MR. RANGACHARIAR'S ADVICE TO INDIANS

LONDON, May 18.

Sydney.—Speaking at the function organised by the Indian community in Sydney Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar said he had come to realise that the White Australia policy was not based on racial prejudices but was established on the highest grounds and was purely an economic question. He paid a tribute to the high Australian standard of living and said: I have searchedd everywhere for the slums such as are seen in other cities of the world, but Australia has none. He impressed on the listeners the necessity of discharging their obligations as Australian citizens. "You must place this country first even before India. You have adopted Australia as your home, and it must be your first concern."—Reuter.

Rugby.—On 30th April the cost of living in England, as ascertained by the Ministry of Labour, was approximately 64 per cent. above that of July 1914 compared with 65 per cent. one month ago and 67 per cent. one year ago.—B. O. W.

"SINK ALL DIFFERENCES"

PLEA FOR HINDU SOLIDARITY

DR. MOONJE'S MOVING APPEAL

The time has arrived when you should forget that you are a Brahmin and your neighbour is a non-Brahmin." This was the gist of a very illuminating address delivered by Dr. B. S. Munje, the President of the Hindu Maha Sabha to the Brahman Sabha at Shanker Wadi at Girgaum, Bombay on Tuesday night. Hundreds of Brahmins and non-Brahmins attended. Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Editor of the *Kesari* presided.

FOR THE CAUSE OF HINDUISM

Introducing the speaker of the night, Mr. Kelkar said there was no greater soldier prepared to sacrifice his all for the Hindu Maha Sabha and its mission than Dr. Munje who had resolved to spend the rest of his life in the cause of Hinduism. No threats would deter him from his carrying on the Hindu Sabha propaganda. Mr. Kelkar appealed to his hearers to listen the learned doctor calmly and patiently and to follow his advice.

BRAHMINS AND LEADERSHIP

Dr. Munje who on rising to address was warmly applauded traced the origin of Brahminsm and said that it had always been the lot of the Brahmins in India to lead all the popular movements either social or political. According to the division of the four classes advocated by Hinduism the Brahmins held the highest position but the speaker had to admit with great sorrow that they (Brahmins) had fallen low from their high pedestal and were not fit enough to occupy the noble place of their inheritage. The reason of it was that they held themselves very high as the highest class in Hindu Society they enjoyed their rights but forgot their duties enjoined on them by the Sastras.

It was with great pain, Dr. Munje said that he was speaking out the naked truth but he could not help it. It was before their very eyes that their religion, culture and even their lives and property were attacked by propandists of alien religions and the Brahmins had done practically nothing till then to prevent or protect against the attacks.

'What then is our duty to-day' asked Dr. Munje and replying the query himself the Doctor said they should throw out all ideas of class superiority from their minds and be not greater than others but equal to the others. Their imperative duty was to sink all their differences, to stop the internecine quarrel that was going on and to reorganise the Hindu Society in such a manner as to present a united opposition to any attacks of proselytising fanaticism. The Brahmins by reason of their proverbial superiority of class were bound to take a leading part in such an effort of rebuilding of the Hindu Society and it was high time they knew their duty.

PROBLEM OF UNTOUCHABLES.

Dr. Munje then spoke about the depressed and the oppressed classes especially the untouchables who formed one third part of the Hindu race. "It behoves us" said the Doctor, "to take them in our fold and to treat them as our equals, if we are really humanitarean as we boast we are and if we want really to go by the precepts of our culture. Even if you look at the problem from a purely selfish point of view, you cannot neglect the seven crore Hindus because the Missionaries and the Moulvis have their eyes on them and they are already spreading their snares over them. You cannot, you dare not allow the seven crore Hindus to be converted if you want to live as Hindus in India. The Shudras, the untouchables of to-day form the real back-bone of the society they are the very foundation on which the structure of the society is built."

Concluding, Dr. Munje fervently appealed for vigorous propaganda for Sangathan and Shuddhi.

Mr. Kelkar winding up the proceedings reaffirmed the necessity of Hindu Sangathan and Shuddhi.

The meeting dispersed late at midnight.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JULY

NEW YORK

	May 18.
Previous Closing Rate	15.64
To-day's Opening Rate	15.72
Difference	+.08
To-day's Closing Rate	15.76
Difference	+.12

LIVERPOOL.

	May 18.
Previous Closing Rate	8.44
To day's Opening Rate	8.48
Difference	+.04
To-day's Closing Rate	8.51
Difference	a +.07

Broach—Expectation 324

IMPORTANT NOTICE AND ADVICE TO THE LEADING MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS IN PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES.

The leading firm of Messrs. New Mofussil Co. are now able to produce HIGH GRADE DOUBLE BOILED GENUINE LINSEED OIL entirely free from mineral and inferior class of vegetable oils and all sorts of impurities such as fish oil, etc. This oil can be obtained now in large quantities from their sole Selling Agent,

RUSTOMJI N. BAPASOLA

18, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

A trial order will convince the user regarding the genuineness of the quality and the quickness of the drying power.

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Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details.

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Messrs. MEHTA & Co.

of 119, Mclows Street, Fort, Bombay

beg to announce their appointment as Selling Agents to the Government of India, Army Department.

The present New and Used Stores awaiting disposal by the Army in India consist of large quantities of :

(1) Engineering Stores.
(2) Machinery.
(3) Engines.
(4) Pumps.
(5) Motor Transport Spare Parts.
(6) Dairy Plants.
(7) Electrical Stores.
(8) X Ray Stores.
(9) Disinfectors.
(10) Hydraulic Accumulator.
(11) Saddlery.
(12) Leather.
(13) Army Clothing of all description.

And several other things.

Enquiries specifying requirements will receive special attention.

The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY MAY 19, 1927.

THE A. I. C. C.—AND AFTER.

The session of the All-India Congress Committee, which has just concluded, must be pronounced to be both a phenomenal success and a partial and disappointing failure. It was a phenomenal success because of the historic decision at which it arrived on the Hindu-Muslim question regarding representation in the Legislatures and it was a partial failure because it failed to modify the Gauhati resolution regarding Council work in the light of experience gained during the last four months. We use the word "partial" advisedly because, as we shall show later, though the Gauhati resolution has not been modified, the discussions and decisions of the Committee bring into relief the inevitability of such modification by the Madras session of the Congress. But, this failure does not detract from the value and significance of the great and glorious achievement of a Hindu-Muslim understanding that has been accomplished. We have no desire to exaggerate the significance of the virtual endorsement by the All-India Congress Committee of the Muslim proposals, but there could be no better proof of the substantial advance secured in bringing the two communities together than is contained in the ill-natured criticism of the *Times of India* and other Anglo-Indian papers which have done their best to fan the flames of communal passions. The *Times of India* dismisses the All-India Congress Committee's decision on the Hindu-Muslim question as "largely a paper resolution" and waxes sarcastic over the assumption that questions such as music before mosque have been carefully relegated to the background and over the possible reception of the agreement by the country. It is a malevolent suggestion that questions like that of music before mosque have been relegated to the background for no-one realises more keenly than Congressmen that until these questions are settled there can be no real harmony between the Hindus and Muslims. But experience has shown that the most effective way of tackling these questions is first to remove the mutual distrust and fear among politically-minded Hindus and Muslims, for it is this fear and distrust which in the ultimate analysis create the atmosphere favourable for disturbances and riots about things which are in themselves most trivial. The big thing achieved by the All-India Congress Committee is that it has, for the first time, brought about a change of mentality which will assure the discussion and adjustment of the outstanding differences in a spirit of reason, tolerence and give and take. As for the reception of the agreement, the congratulatory telegrams received from Mr. Jinnah and Sir Muhammed Shafi and the statesmanlike, lead given by three prominent leaders of the Hindu Sabha are a guarantee that it will be both enthusiastic and complete.

The understanding on the question of representation in the legislatures is bound to have its reactions on the political programme of the country. It is generally admitted that, with very few exceptions, the Muslims do not approve entirely of the Gauhati programme. It would have been statesmanlike on the part of the All-India Congress Committee to have made the co-operation between Hindus and Muslims complete by modifying the Gauhati resolution, especially as there is a sharp division in the ranks of Congressmen themselves on the subject. Unfortunately, this great opportunity of consolidating the great gain achieved by the acceptance of the Delhi proposals was missed. And the misfortune is that this opportunity was missed for reasons on which the Committee cannot congratulate itself. The fact is that the Committee while accepting the logic of facts unreasonably refused to make a candid and manly acknowledgment of the blunder committed at Gauhati. A striking proof of this was given by the discussion on and the fate of the vote of censure on the Congress members of the Madras Legislative Council. Now, we have pointed out more than once that the refusal of the Madras Congressmen to play into the hands of the Justicites by overthrowing the Independent Ministry was an act of great national service. But it is neither fair nor proper to refuse to acknowledge the fact that it was a violation of the Gauhati resolution. It was an act of national service not only because it prevented the Southern Presidency from being once again a prey to the most unhealthy communalism, but also because it demonstrated the unworkability and inconsistency of the Gauhati resolution. If the resolution on the subject had been fully discussed and if the proceedings of the Committee had been so conducted as to permit consideration of the resolution regarding compromise between the two wings of the Congress, we have no doubt the members would have taken the bold and statesmanlike step of insisting on the modification of the Gauhati resolution so as to bring the profession in line with practice and to secure the best possible results from work in the Councils As it was the trend of the discussion and the actual decision of the Committee on the action of the Madras Congressmen was not far removed from appreciation of it. At least, it had one good result in that, to use Mr. Satyamurti's words, the much-advertised motion of censure against the Madras Swarajists, for the sponsoring of which Mr. Horniman and his paper were largely responsible, "proved to be a damp squib". Mr. Satyamurti expresses the feelings of every true Congressman when he says: "I was immensely gratified that in spite of the very mischievous propaganda which had been carried on by the Justice Party and its allies, conscious and unconscious in Madras and in Bombay, the bulk of Nationalist opinion as reflected in the All-India Congress Committee was distinctly favourable to the position taken up by the Madras Congressmen in the Council." Mr. Satyamurti so effectively turned the table against Mr. Horniman—who in his speeches and in his paper, the *Indian National Herald*, has been latterly denouncing the Madras Swarajists for their "betrayal" of the Gauhati mandate—by quoting a passage from an editorial article the *Herald* had written in March last in justification of their action in not putting the Justicites in power by overthrowing the Independent Ministers, that he thought discretion to be the better part of valour and remained significantly silent on the vote of censure.

We are glad the Working Committee has, after hearing the explanation of the Madras Swarajist leaders, endorsed the action of their party. We trust this is a prelude to an early recommendation by it in favour of a modification of the Gauhati resolution. The President of the Congress in his eloquent and moving concluding speech appealed to those who did not believe in the Council programme not to consider that their duty was done if they contented themselves only with assuming the role of destructive critics of their fellow-Congressmen in the Councils. He asked them to devote their attention to Congress work outside the Councils. He also made a fervent appeal for the fusion of all parties within the Congress fold. We whole-heartedly support the appeal but we cannot help pointing out that the distinguished President missed a splendid opportunity of securing an adequate response to his appeal by refusing to follow the precedent set by Mahatma Gandhi and rule Mr. Sambhamurti's resolution for the deletion of Khaddar franchise clause in order. For the Khaddar franchise is a formidable obstacle to the enlistment of members in the Congress. Thanks to it the Congress organisations are lacking both in fund and workers—with the result that No-Changers barring few brilliant exceptions are unable to do any work worth the name, while many good zealous men and women willing and able to do very very useful work are prevented from utilising the Congress machinery because they regard the Khaddar franchise unnecessary. If the Congress organisation is to be both nation-wide and nation-deep the Khaddar franchise must go and the doors of the great National Parmliament be left open to all earnest, capable and devoted patriots.

SWARAJ CONSTITUTION.

It would be strange if it were not true that any arguments should have been advanced against the simple proposition which Pandit Motilal Nehru placed on Tuesday before the All-India Congress Committee asking the Working Committee to draft a Constitution for India in consultation with the elected members of all the Legislatures and other leaders of political parties, and which was ultimately adopted by the Committee with slight amendments. The resolution has evidently been brought to give due effect to the proposal of the President of the Congress to institute a virtual Convention Parliament, albeit under the aegis of the Congress. But we fail to understand why there should be any consternation in any camp whatever, over what appears to us to be a natural and logical corollary of the Hindu-Muslim Pact settled on the previous day. It will be recalled that Mahatma Gandhi himself had well-nigh accepted, in deference to the reasoned insistence of Babu Bhagvandas, the advisability of drafting a scheme of Swaraj in order to obviate many misunderstandings in the matter and Deshabandhu Das had, almost immediately after presiding over the Gaya Congress, worked at a draft scheme in collaboration with the learned Babu at Benares. The scheme was then circulated among the members of the A.I.C.C., but, acute controversies over the Council question prevented progress in the matter. Again, the subject was taken up at the meeting of the All-Parties' Conference that was held in Bombay towards the end of 1921 and a Committee, including representatives of all parties, was specially authorised to settle the communal question and to draft a joint constitution for India. It will be news to many, perhaps, that the Sub-Committee appointed at Delhi in the beginning of 1925 actually submitted a fairly unanimous report on the constitutional question but it was deemed advisable to hold it up merely because another Sub-Committee appointed to report on the communal question could not effect any reconciliation between opposite points of view of the two contending parties. What is then more natural than that the cherished work of formulating the whole scheme of Swaraj should be taken up immediately after the settlement of the communal part of it and that the Working Committee should be asked to tackle the difficult work with the assistance of the elected representatives, embracing all parties and all communities in the country?

Pedantic No-Changers and quibbling politicians could not brook this honest move—and they started unearthing hidden motives of leading official evidence on behalf of the Congress before the forthcoming Royal Commission. But in this connection, the spirited rejoinder given by Pundit Motilal should suffice to dissipate all foolish suspicions. Nor is it more difficult to deal with misguided arguments about diverting the attention of the workers and the country from the much-needed constructive and organising work to that of constitution-making. The constitution will obviously be drafted by a small Committee of the ablest publicists and lawyers in the land and need not, therefore, engage much public attention or hold up any other items of work. And those misguided zealots, who are on their tip-toe to start some fire-works, may well profit by the sober advice of Gandhiji who has repeated for the thousandth time that the atmosphere in the country is not only not suited to any campaign of non-violence but is surcharged with elements of violent and suicidal disobedience. We have, therefore, no hesitation in heartily congratulating the A. I. C. C. on passing this resolution and we trust this will further pave the way for the consummation, so devoutly prayed for,—of the union of all Nationalist parties in the country.

ARMY MECHANISATION.

LESSONS OF THE WAR.

(BY AN INDIAN MILITARY STUDENT.)

II.

I have dealt at length with this not that I may plunge into a controversy on a subject which is not our present theme, but because it is important for us in India to know the currents of British military opinion. For, as things stand to-day and are likely to stand for a long time yet, any improvement or change in military matters is bound to affect us a good deal beyond financially. If the army in this country were completely Indianised or even if it were under the control of the people of this country, it would not be a great matter. At present the Infantry arm is largely manned by us; so also many squadrons of cavalry. And if the infantry is to be reduced and the cavalry also, we will have to begin over again the dreary work of petitioning, importuning the War Office to admit us to the non-scientific service by which these shall be replaced. No one will contend that it is going to be an easy task to accomplish.

THE GREAT WAR AND AFTER.

On the question of theory, two words may here be permitted: and they seem to me all that is necesary. An elaborate examination of the implications of Capt. Hart's arguments as well as those of Col. J. F. C. Fuller, I shall, perhaps, undertake on a later occasion. Meanwhile what are the experiences of the war of 1914-18 worth? It was a war in which both sets of belligerents committed equally grave blunders. An American of some military repute, a General Officer, the chances of whose life had made him acquainted with warfare in all its essential aspects and within a wide range of conditions to which numerous factors contributed, has dealt in a few words with the specific blunders committted in the world-war. And they all arose from the root assumption, as fallacious as it is mischievous, that war is a science and would be fought according to a pre-arranged plan—an assumption which governed the military academies of the Central Empire and thence dominated England and the other countries. In the art of war and in the development of the campaign, despite the fundamental misconception about the nature of war, the Germanic powers were undoubtedly superior to the Allies. Yet they first equalised conditions and neutralised by their tactics, the special advantages which they enjoyed over their enemies; they voluntarily forfeited their superiority for no actual or prospective advantage. And if advantage they though there was, it was due to the fallacy inculcated in the academies that war is reducible to the proportions of a science.

On the side of the Allies, the war produced no genius. The crying phrase about "a war of attrition" only indicates the poverty of brains in the higher command of the Allied army. The war on the Allied side called forth no master of the art bold with innovation or a great stroke. They simply settled down in the role imposed upon them by their short-sighted enemies and confined themselves to tactics of resistance, and thus helped to protract the sanguinary duel infinitely. And the military expert is left ruefully to conclude that the greatest war recorded in human history came to a tragi-comic end "in which the armies that were finally beaten were those that had scored most victories."

IMPORTANCE OF TRANSPORT AND SUPPLIES.

To talk, therefore, of the experiences of this war as any very deciding factor is somewhat donnish. Transport and supplies—nothing else matters. That is the lesson of this war, the supreme lesson. Seeing that these two things are essential in a war of any kind and in any zone, I believe, though official European orthodox opinion does not at the moment support me, that it is premature to place reliance on a war of the future being a war of tanks. Only on the hypothesis that one side or the other in a future war will not profit by, but follow the errors of the belligerents in the war, can this theory be advanced. And if it comes to happen as predicted that the Central Asian plains will furnish the scene for the next war, the use of the infantry and the cavalry will still become necessary, nay indispensable. I shall no doubt be sought to silenced by the inconvenient fact that Committees of the War Office and Delhi-Simla concluded that the mounted arm could safely be reduced. No doubt that committee pondered over all the available facts—from Sir John French's relief of Kimberley to the exploits of Allenby, the Yeomanry and the Australian horse in Palestine. Yet one may demur, in view of my reading of the lessons of the Great War. The dispute about a particular striking arm is as old as the days of mighty Rome: and I only bespeak a little less cock-sureness on the part of the modern militarists. Let them bethink themselves that Napoleon's maxim, "fire is every thing", is contemporaneous with his own endeavours to fix a bayonet to the muzzles of rifles. It is also well to remember that one result of the Hampshire manoeuvres of 1925 was officially stated by a General officer who participated in them when he said that instead of the necessity "to reduce cavalry there was an urgent need to increase it." And the strange fact of all remains that the greatest of British Generals in the War belonged to this arm, whose knell is supposed to have been sounded. When military academies take a long face well of that root of all errors and miscalculations, namely the view that war is a science, then alone can these vital issues be seen dispassionately.

INSURANCE IN INDIA.

SUPPORT SWADESHI CONCERNS.

The "Bombay Chronicle" wrote the other day pointing out how the newly formed Delegation of Indian Insurance Companies in Bombay transacting all classes of insurance business is doing their best in making the public realise the necessity of placing their insurances with indigenous companies. A joint propaganda like this can and will draw considerably more attention than if the individual companies did the work themselves. That such a propaganda gives a fillip to any particular line is borne out from a recently published announcement in the papers that the American people have been made a tea-drinking nation with 32,000 tea shops in the States to-day, whereas three years ago, tea was an unknown factor even in that go-ahead country. An expenditure of £40,000 was incurred jointly by the Tea Growers' Association for carrying on a propaganda and to-day this amount has come back many times over with the additional advantage of a growing business with assured future profits. A similar propaganda was carried on in England recently headed "eat more fruit" with the result that more fruit is being consumed even in that conservative country. Group advertisement has been specialised as a fine art in America, and several products which were unheard of years ago have become a household word throughout the world. Such a scheme benefits growers and retailers alike and tends to keep unemployment down. Other countries—notably England as mentioned above—have begun to realise the great advantages of this kind of campaign in some of the important lines and they are all slowly adopting the American plan of collective propaganda with beneficial results. In India, however, newspaper advertising is still in its infancy and newspapers readers are precious few indeed. Happily, so far as the insurance line is concerned, this is being sought after by millowners and property owners, merchants and retailers, private individuals and public citizens, the bulk of whom read one newspaper or other, or at any rate, are sufficiently acquainted with insurance business.

SWADESHI SPIRIT OF THE WESTERNERS.

It ought not to come as a great surprise—but it may be taken as a much-needed reminder by us—that many of the foreign firms doing business in India keep their money with concerns belonging to their own country. Let us take the Britisher first. He will never pin his faith to anything which is not British, and so far as a Bank or an Insurance Company is concerned, he will never go out of British concers. Why, even in things of ordinary every day use, he will prefer to buy British stuff in a British Stores, even at a higher cost. And he does it knowing that the higher cost he has paid goes to maintain some of his own countrymen. Taking Japanese next, it can be stated without any exaggeration that in 99 cases out of 100 they use and patronise things and institutions entirely Japanese. The Germans before the war were doing the same thing, and most of the Continental people who are doing business in this city do not forget their duty to their own institutions. We know of a Swiss firm which is doing one of the largest business in India who keeps the Agencies of Swiss Insurance Companies. How many non-Indian firms or individuals in this city are patronising an Indian Bank or an Insurance Company, we should very much like to know. We shall not be far wrong if we state that this will be an exception if we hear of any. On the contrary, what we do find is that some of our own millowners and merchants not only patronise whole-heartedly foreign instiutions, but not a day passes by in which some Indian

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Notes of the Day.

The Walk In.

After their spectacular protest of a walk-out, which is sure to have a great educative effect upon the working classes in Great Britain, the Labourites in the House of Commons wisely decided to walk in with the object of giving battle to the Trade Unions Bill in the Committee stage in spite of the limitations under which the Baldwin Government's guillotine methods proposed to place them. The determination of the Labour M. P.'s to fight the Bill clause by clause is sure to have the effect of hardening working class opinion against the Tory Government and there is no doubt that a large number of workers who voted Conservative at the last general election will now vote Labour if Mr. Baldwin dares to go to the country, as he is challenged to do, by the Labour leaders, after having rushed the notorious measure through both Houses of Parliament.

The Blackleg's Charter.

Mr. Baldwin is supposed to have been bullied into putting forward this measure, mainly by the extremist section of his cabinet headed by Lord Birkenhead and Mr. Churchill. G. K. Chesterton's Weekly made recently the pungent comment that if only "these two michief-makers" were forced to be inactive, it would be better for everybody in Britain. But they are not likely to remain inactive. On the contrary they are determined to lead the Tory hosts on into a bitter class war and they mean to force upon British Labour this measure which it has nicknamed the Blacklegs' Charter. A Labour journal summaries it as follow: The right to strike is in jeopardy, the sympathetic strike of any widespread or effective character is illegal, civil servants are barred from organising with their fellows in the working class movement: political funds of the Labour movement are threatened but there is not a word in the measure about "lockouts," about victimisation or about Tory or LiBeral funds." One can understand how bitterly the British proletarial must regard the bill.

Practical Sympathy.

The two resolutions in regard to China unanimously and enthusiastically passed by the All-India Congress Committee are a measure of the growing feeling in all oppressed Asiatic countries that they must learn to come together and sympathise with one another in the struggle for freedom in which each one of them is engaged. The A.I.C.C. recorded it strong disapproval of the action of the Government of India in sending Indian troops to China, assured the Chinese people of India's fullest sympathy in their struggle for freedom, but the Chinese will find the practical aspect of this sympathy brought home very clearly to them when the proposal of the Hindustani Seva Dal to send an ambulance corps to China, which the A.I.C.C. cordially approved, materialises itself and the Corps sent out under Mr. Shuaib Qureshi works in that hapless land under the rules recognised by the International Red Cross Society. We hope the funds required for this humanitarian work of international significance will be rapidly forthcoming. There has already been an encouraging response from some individual donors, and the Ambulance Corps should soon be on its way to China.

The Nagpur Satyagraha.

The All-India Congress Committee did well at its meeting yesterday to accept Mr. Kelkar's suggestion to request the Working Committee to send an accredited representative to Nagpur to inquire into the Satyagraha movement started there and report on the facts of the situation. The Working Committee has accepted the suggestion and Mr. Prakasam is asked to go to Nagpur and he will inquire, we suppose, into the methods of compaigning of Mr. Avari's Republican Army and into the circumstances which brought that Army into being. The statement by Mahatma Gandhi that Mr. Avari had not consulted him about the movement he started at Nagpur is bound to make it difficult for Nationalists to appreciate the wisdom of the course Mr. Avari has chosen to follow. Gandhiji's warning that "the atmosphere to-day is one not of non-violent disobedience but of every violent and suicidal disobedience" ought to be taken to heart by all true lovers of the country. No movement of Satvagraha is possible unless the atmosphere Gandhiji pleads for is first created.

Futile Search.

The Zinovieff letter canard served the Tories admirably during the last general election in Britain. Are they now searching for another Zinovieff letter or some similar document which may excite public indignation in Britain against Soviet Russia and divert attention from the policy of crippling organised Labour's powers of combination which the Baldwin Government are determined upon achieving before they are forced out of office? The raid on Arcos House did not reveal the very much wanted document, which a member of the Russian Trade Delegation declares was lost five months ago, but the activities of the British C. I. D. did unearth Napoleon's sword and some antique muskets. As these will hardly do for the purpose of damaging Soviet Russia in the eyes of the British public the Baldwin Government are at present at least at a loss what to do. But they cannot escape replying to the very spirited Note of protest from the Soviet Government which very naturally calls the raid a "serious hostile act" and a violation of the Agreement of 1921.

Stimulating Example.

Mr. P. C. Joglekar, the veteran Nationalist worker of Akola has donated Rs. 25,000 to promote national purposes. He has formed a trust to control this well directed charity and has assured himself by this means that his philanthropic intentions will be carried out in a systematic and business-like manner. Mr. Joglekar has always been in the vanguard of Nationalist activity in Berar and this additional example of financial sacrifice on his part will, we hope, act as a stimulating example to others who have the financial ability to help the National cause in a practical manner.

IDEAL OF MARRIAGE.

"THOUSANDS LIVE IN A PIG STY."

IS IT A CONTRACT OR A SACRAMENT.

Ideas and conceptions about the sacred institution of marriage which remained unaffected, through ages, by the ravages of time are in the melting pot. No problem, save socialism, is receiving greater notice in the western world than that of marriage. The following review by the well-known writer Havelock Ellis of "The Book of Marriage" puts in a nut-shell all the basic ideas at the root of the revolutionary theories finding acceptance among the people:—

There is always some actuality in the question of marriage. Of late there has been rather more than usual. To this various causes have contributed. There is first, and doubtless above all, the growingly acute realisation of a new attitude towards marriage on the part of the young. Then there have been the remarkable revelations of the deep and the serious nature of this new attitude contained in Judge Ben Lindsey's "Revolt of Modern Youth" (a book which strangely has not yet been made available to the English reader though published a year ago) and, still more remarkable, his articles on 'The Moral Revolt,' now appearing in the American "Red Book." There is, again, 'The Book of Marriage", lately published in which Count Hermann Keyserling, one of the most notable pioneers in social thinking to-day, has set forth, with singular courage and thoroughness, what he regards as the ideal of the marriage order we are now approaching. Mr. Bernard Shaw refused to contribute to that book because, he said, whatever is written about marriage must "consist chiefly of evasions." That is hardly the attitude of the new generation, and the difficult problems of marriage are to-day faced with an absence of evasion which half a century ago would have been almost impossible.

NEW CONCEPTION OF LIFE.

It is sometimes said that the belief in a new attitude of youth is merely an illusion due to the legend of a prim and purdish Victorian age. Venerable ladies write to "The Times" to tell of the audacities and escapades of the young in their youth. But while we have always to recognize that the past grows tame and conventional in retrospect, there is more than that to be said. What we witness to-day is not merely the passing effervescence of high-spirited youth. The new moral attitude can also be serious, for it rests on a new conception of life, for which youth of to-day can often give chapter and dverse. As Dr. Beatrice Hinkle has lately remarked, two generations ago there was the emancipation of the slaves; in the last generation there was the woman's movement, still in progress; and now we have—whether or not we altogether approve of it—what may be called "the emancipation of youth." We used to hear about this being "the century of the child"; the child is now a few years older. We may perhaps remember for our reassurance that there is nothing in this movement revolutionary; it is rooted in the traditions of the past and the natural outgrowth of all that has gone before, especially of the general woman's movement. Formerly the place in life of sex and of marriage was largely determined by the legal and social subordination of women; since it was unfair to allow a woman sexual responsibilities which she was not in a condition to bear, it became the part of a chivalrous and high-minded man to accept these responsibilities for her. It was not easy to live up to that ideal, so disaster was always occurring. Now, when women are becoming enabled to pull their own weight in responsibility, the chivalrous ideal of the man who thinks and acts for the woman as well as for himself has grown out of date. And since the new attitude of youth is largely, though not entirely, an attitude of women we have that "emancipation" which some view with alarm because it is yet untried, and others with hope because they know, not only that the old ideal is decayed, but that it never really worked outside narrow limits.

Our age, like every other age, is one of transition and that means that we always have with us a part of the past as well as of the future. In other words, there is always continuity: change, so far from being a radical novelty is the most conservative of ancient traditions.

FACILITIES OF DIVORCE.

The change in the sphere of marriage which has dominated the field for half a century past has been the spread of facilities for divorce. There has indeed been a strugle between the party chiefly concerned for the stability of marriage and the party chiefly concerned about its reality, both on the side of marriage though they have differed about the desirability of divorce. But notwithstanding these differences, the divorce movement has proceeded, slowly but steadily, in all civilised lands, not only in those of Protestant tradition, where we expect to find it, but also in those of Catholic tradition. In no civilised country is there any progressive movement for adding to the legal impediments to divorce. The natural goal, already attained here and there, seems to be divorce by mutual consent, provided that no rights of the parties themselves or of their children are injured. The stress is now indeed on the children the fruit of the marriage union, rather than on the union, for to-day a marriage no longer necessarily means a family, and it is mainly the family which makes the legal regulation of marriage desirable. The really revolutionary change by which a hundred years ago the population of Europe, which for a thousand years had remained almost at the same level, suddenly began to double itself was a really portentous event, the significance of which is scarcely yet realised, notwithstanding the masterly manner in which Professor East in his 'Mankind at the Cross-roads' has set forth the problem of the approaching over-population of the world. It is a problem which the Population Conference, to be held this year at Geneva, under the auspices of distinguished men of science, will doubtless still further clarify. But the question of marriage may nowadays be considered separately.

We witness, then, a great movement for the legal facilitation of divorce, which is everywhere actively or passively accepted. At the moment, however, when its triumph seems assured, and its results not likely to be undone, we also witness the beginning of another movement. Divorce may be said to be an aspect of the Protestant Reformation, an assertion of individuality and fredom and truth against what seemed the fiction of the Catholic conception of marriage. But in its achievement the sound core of the Catholic conception was overlooked. Catholic marriage represented not merely a sexual union, but a conception of life, a religious life, in which sexual union was only one of the bonds, and not so supremely important that to break it involved the dissolution of the marriage. Now is that large conception peculiar to the Catholic Church it is found more or less clearly in India, in China even among the more primitive people of New Guinea studied by Dr. Malinowski. The Catholic Church was only peculiar in the way it supported that conception by assuming that, consent having once been given, marriage could not be dissolved by subsequent events. That was a daring way of asserting the dignity of marriage; but it was a fiction.

A LEGAL SEX CONTRACT.

Protestantism, which so clearly saw the fiction of Catholic marriage, failed to see that it also founded marriage on a fiction, and of an equally glaring and mischievous kind. The Protestant conception of marriage, which is that of the modern world generally, is rather vague, but is in its essence secular and ins popular atmosphere romantic. That is to say, it is narrowed down to a kind of legal sex contract which is held to be sufficiently sanctified by the promise of exclusive and permanent mutual sex love. Such a promise, even in the union of the most devoted lovers, is a fiction. It can never be kept, and the recognition that it cannot be kept, combined with a cowardly fear to acknowledge that fact, plunges our marriages into deceit and misery. That does not, of course, mean that every married couple is entitled to enter the divorce court. There are endless gradations between the secret desire and the technical act of adultery. What it means is that we have so strenuously inculcated this romantic fiction into the young couple that when they privately discover that it is a fiction they are overwhelmed with a sense of personal guilt, and only in rare instances dare to confide in each other and to attain that mutual sincerity and trust which might well be regarded as in itself, even in the absence of sexual fidelity, the finest form of marriage. Our marriages are only saved from disaster—when they are saved—by a readjustment from the fictive romantic basis on to something more stable, but the change is usually painful, troublesome, and imperfect generally leaving a feeling on both sides of disillusionment and each party keeps hid den Love's private tatters in a private Eden The divorce movement, excellent as it has been, has helped to fortify the romantic view of marriage; it has concentrated attention on the erotic side of marriage as though that were not only a highly important element but the sole content of marriage, and its diversion an adequate reason for dissolving the union.

Nothing seems clearer than that to-day we no longer have any use for romantic fictions in marriage. We may be thankful that the youth of to-day--whatever extravagant reactions they may sometimes fall into—have been sufficiently open-eyed and level-headed to realise that fact. But we do not find presented any definite conception of the ideal of marriage on a non-romantic basis. On that account I would attach significance to Count Keyserling's essay, 'The Correct Statement of the Marriage Problem', in 'The Book of Marriage.' It has seemed to some readers rather observe, to some pedantic, to others grim, and many of us would propose to re-formulate the statement at some points. But it yet remains the most important statement we possess of the marriage problem as it presents itself to-day, and is well worth the study it demands.

TRUE MEANING OF MARRIAGE.

The point at which Count Keyserling is specially apt to repel the reader is by rejecting the ideal of the "happy marriage." He does not consider that marriage is or should be, merely a "happy" condition. It is more than a sexual union, it is the bond of two equal and independent personalities, striving through that mutual relationship to attain a self-development neither could achieve in isolation, and that process cannot fail to involve pain as well as joy; the ideal of comfort and ease may be better sought in a pig-sty. For those who find this conception too exalted there are two considerations to bear in mind. In the first place, it is a mistake to suppose that men and women are afraid of difficulty and pain; all our lives bear witness that both are accepted, even welcomed, when they seem worth while, and that marriage is the best marriage which most fully corresponds to the real image of life. Moreover, no possible form of marriage could evoke more heroism than that which, so often unnecessarily and unprofitably, is shown in our conventional marriages, alike by husbands and by wives. In the second place, as Keyserling points out, no one is bound to marry; not only is it possible to find erotic gratification outside marriage, but such gratification can never safely be made the main end of marriage. There are many people also, especially saints and artists, who would be well advised to leave marriage severely alone. It is only too easy to find warning examples. Rudolph Valentino, who was the conspicuous symbol to the world of the romantic fiction of love, believed in it himself, but, as he is reported to have confessed shortly before his death, he "had lived in hell," for "fate mocks us artists."

If Keyserling presents what he would himself regard as a satisfyingly tragic conception of marriage, as that which we are now approaching, there are more pleasantly beneficent features about it which he scarcely seems to have adequately set forth. The loss of the pretty romantic fiction is more than fully compensated by the loss of the probable or certain disillusion. The way is open for making marriage not only, in Keyserling's phrase an interpolar tension of two units constituting a higher unit, but also; in the large sense, an erotic comradeship. The two lovers cannot expect their relationship to continue as it began, nor is that even desirable; for there is nothing more unpleasant than the spectacle of two people so absorbed in each other that they are inapt for all the large and fruitful ends of social life. But they can always cultivate an erotic comradeship of mutual sincerity and trust constituting a deep and tender communion, even strong enough if need be to remove the sting from what would otherwise be infidelity, although such a communion is the best protection against infidelity.

JEALOUSY—AN INSTINCT.

There we are brought up to the ancient problem of jealousy. "I found them one morning in each other's arms—and I killed them," wrote in his autobiography three centuries ago the Spanish captain, Contreras of his wife and her lover. The justification for such high-handed action has gone; we no longer regard husband and wife as each other's property; adultery to-day seems to be regarded as less a matter for tragedy than for comedy. But the emotional basis subsists. Jealousy is natural, an animal instinct that we may obesrve even in our domestic animals. We become civilised humans by conquering it, and those who are unable to do so are unfitted to deal with modern marriage. Marriage, indeed any love relationship; must always be a discipline; but it is also an art. The re-discovery of the existence of the art of love is, indeed one of the grounds for expecting an increase in the stability of marriage as well as in its charm. And how far marriage in any given case can admit of wider affectionate relationships must ever be a difficult and fascinating problem, to evoke the finest developments of discipline and of art.

Judge Lindsey enables us to see on how large a scale these problems are now being faced and grappled, not only in Europe and among ourselves but as far away as Colorado. His fame is world-wide as Judge of the Juvenile and Family Court of Denver, and in his own city he has become the friend and helper alike of young people and married folk, who come to him privately in difficulties and troubles which are, of course, chiefly over matters of sex. He is himself happily married, and he disclaims any wish to make fundamental changes in the marriage system, but he shows us how in the minds and the practical actions of men and women to-day the conceptions which Keyserling and others set forth in philosophic form are slowly moulding the actual world.

A few years ago such considerations as these would have seemed merely Utopian. To-day we are able to see that the changes around us are but the wholesome continuation of a long tradition, merely the novel shape of an ancient substance. a new way to pay the old debt to Nature or to God. But it is a new way which, though it may introduce evils we knew not before, is likely to remove many evils we already know too well. So that for one, at all events, who has worked in this field, it is possible to say: "Now lettest toou thy servant depart in peace."—"The Saturday Review."

BEDI PORT.

ITS GROWTH & IMPORTANCE.

BUNDER AND CREEK.

Bedi Bunder is situated about 4 miles from the town of Jamnagar in the State of Nawanagar. The quay consisting of a fine stone bunder is about 2½ miles from the sea, from which it is approached by a creek, which at the worst part has a depth of 13 feet at high water. Dredging operations are now being carried out with a brand new suction cutter dredger of small, dimensions, though of big capacity which will shortly allow a depth of water of at least 18 feet all through the creek at high water. The dredger while deepening the creek, is reclaiming some very valuable land in the vicinity of the bunder, which will shortly be available for extra godowns and sidings. A second dredger is under construction.

The bunder at present is 1,000 feet in length, with an average width of 200 feet. It is equipped with a well laid out system of railway sidings and lines, enabling trucks to be loaded either from godowns while under cover, or else direct from barges at quay sides.

RAILWAYS AND LIGHT.

The total track mileage on the bunder is over 1½ miles at present and it is interesting to note that wagons may be loaded here, and the contents go away into the Central, or Northern parts of India without being again touched owing to the fact that the Meter gauge is in universal use in those parts of India.

Electric light of excellent quality and power is a feature of the port, Motors by Messrs. Thornycroft being installed both as permanent, and emergency units, while in order to safeguard against fire a large water tank is available for fire fighting purposes with a motor fire pump always directly connected and ready for use within 30 seconds.

This tank containing 15,000 gallons of fresh water is also available for the supply of ships requiring fresh water, and the tank being specially constructed of ferro concrete keeps water sweet and clean, as it is entirely underground.

GODOWNS.

Godowns have been carefully planned, and these are at the moment of writing fairly ample in size being as follows: 1 of 400 feet in length by 35 feet width: 1 of 150 feet by 35 feet: 1 of 245 feet by 32 ft. 6 inches: 2 of 90 feet by 30 feet, and in addition there is covered space of about 300 feet by 30 feet lining the sides of godowns on bunder edge, enabling cargo to be moved from boats and stacked under cover quickly in wet weather.

All godowns are of metal with stone flooring, and are of course electrically lit throughout.

Large Steam travelling cranes are provided, running the full length of the bunder on each side: these cranes have a lifting capacity of 3 tons each, and enable boats to be discharged quickly and easily at any stage of the tide.

There are several first class steel lighters carrying from 100 to 130 tons each, while in addition there are many good lighters available for cargo. In addition the state has under construction at home several more 100 ton steel lighters, enabling good despatch to be given to large steamers calling off the port. A total fleet of 12 will shortly be in commission.

SHIPPING.

Small steamers up to about 1,000 tons D. W. on moderate draft now come up the creek to Bedi and discharge direct on to the Bunder, whereas large boats lie at the anchorage at Rozi Roads, where there is ample water at all stages of the tide and good shelter all the year round. This is one of the features of this Port, viz that it is open all through the monsoon. The depth of water in the anchorage at low water is 4 fathoms close in, but a ¼ mile further out there is 6—7 fathoms.

Rozi anchorage is about 5 miles distant from Bedi Port. Lighters are towed up and down by a powerful Motor tug, while in addition there is a steam tug, both being twin screw boats.

Motor Launches are available for use of, and for attendance on ships at the anchorage.

BEACONS AND LIGHTS.

Local Beacons are fitted with the latest type of acetylene flash lights, these being manufactured by Chance Brothers. These lights show red, green and white as may be required, and navigators will find the approaches to the Port, both easy and safe.

Bedi has many advantages over other ports on the West Coast in as much as the rail distance to the consuming districts is shorter than from almost any other place, while the facilities offered enable cargo to be railed away with a minimum of delay. A recent instance showed that a ship discharged 3,000 tons in 4 days at Rozi Roads, the cargo was landed on the bunder at Bedi, and the whole of it was despatched up the line within another 3 days, this means therefore that within a week of the ship arriving, the cargo had not only been landed, but had been despatched from the port, and this during monsoon time.

A large force of permanent labour is employed, all coolies being required to have a license from the port, and are therefore under absolute control. They are always employed whether the port is busy or not, there is therefore no difficulty in obtaining labour.

The Port undertakes all stevedoring and delivery work for Merchants, shippers, shipowners etc., and all charges are kept down to the lowest possible figure.

DOCKS.

A large wet dock is now in course of construction, which will enable ships of 2,500 tons D. W. to lie afloat at all stages of the tide alongside the bunder. In addition a new dock is being constructed for small vessels, which will bring into operation, with the new wet dock an extra 1,750 feet of quay space, with new godowns available as warehouses of 250 feet by 100 feet, and 150 feet by 100 feet, in addition to new transit godowns such as are already in use, totalling an extra 1,000 feet. All of these new godowns and warehouses will be served by new rail sidings.

GLORY OF AUSTRALIA.

INDIA'S MESSAGE OF LOVE AND AFFECTION.

RANGACHARIAR CHANTS VERSES.

The Sydney correspondent of "The Hindu" describes the ceremonies on the occasion of the reception given to the overseas delegates as follows:—

The reception by the Federal Ministers and their wives was given primarily so that the overseas delegates could speak their little pieces of congratulations of felicitations.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce received the guests and afterwards stepped forward and introduced the representatives to the assembled guests.

Mr Lapoint, Canadian representative was the first who gave his country's message of good-will at this historic occasion. He was followed by Mr. A. D. MacLeod, New Zealand's representative, then by Mr. Cresswell from South Africa. Then came the last of the representatives present there, the representative from India, who presented in his picturesque Indian costume, the message of goodwill from India.

"Sun" Sydney's foremost daily reports the representation with the title "Indian visitor impresses" as follows: "Then followed the star attraction of the evening. Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar came to the edge of the platform spoke deliberately in tones which had the sonority of the ecclesiastic. He spoke from notes jotted on slips of pink paper and his English was well chosen and considered. He spoke his pride of race when he turned to the other delegates and said with a smile. "The others represent only Dominions. I represent an Empire." His message from India was one of the most interesting features of the reception. From a printed sheet he chanted and intoned rather than read the goodwill message of his own country. Paragraph by paragraph the mellow voice rolled on and if the language of India is sung and not spoken it is no wonder that it produces a people who incline towards meditation and prayer. Between each paragraph he paused and gave in even-toned English an explanation rather than a literal translation.

"At the termination of the address he moved towards the back of the dais and like a conjurer producing a rabbit from a hat, came back with a golden garland which he placed round the Prime Minister's neck. The Prime Minister blushed, hesitated, then bowed his head to receive from the Indian representative the magnificent garland jewelled and tasselled in scarlet.

He then presented framed copies of his address written in Sanskrit to the Parliament House.

The English translation of Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar's message reads as follows:—

SANSKRIT VERSES

Almighty God, Creator and the Friend
Of striving mankind on the Higher Way,
Of Thy omniscent Will we humbly pray
A boon of mercy that Thou mayst now bend.

From thy great purpose of Love and Fate
To bless our mortal, fervered enterprise:
We are but motes of dust beneath Thy eyes,

And yet we plead: Thou art compassionate
O Kingly scion of a Royal House,
In whom deputed majesty receives
The grace it yields, as sunlight-drinking leaves

Sweeten sun glory filleting their brows!
Long years of fruitfulness, prosperity
Attend on thee and on thy dearest ones!
This happy day, Australia's millions,
We reach forth loving hands across the sea. ..
We are your brothers, and we view with pride
Fruition crown your great ancestors' deeds:
If ye cull Freedom now, they sow'd the seeds
Quelling wild men and deserts that defied..
Until were linked your provinces of old
Moved by a stronger urge within your souls,
In one strong chain, whence peaceful Plenty rolls
Across your vales in rippling green and gold.
Those ripples were too various: so ye built
A universal heart, white Canberra
Another bond now links us: Raisina
Rises as white and stately from the stilt
Of our own Delhi: may it augur well
For us! For ye the King has sent his son
To grace the spot were your Dominion
Begins new Life, his kingly love to tell..
We served together once and won the War,
And saved the common Empire side by side!
Remembering those that lived through those that died.
Whose memory still shineth as a star.
Ye sent unto our noble Viceroy
That we might share in your felicity;
And Rangachari his emissary,
Brings our good-will to ye without alloy.
Freedom is yours bequeathed, and yours the bliss
Of building your own future with your hands;
Our greatness once was sung o'er seas and lands;
In ancient days, the institution 'Vis.'
The pride of Sanskrit lore, proclaims how Ind
Was competent her destinies to rule;
Our loyalties were tested in one school:
May we share equal status in mankind!
Lo! The wise mother does not feed a child
With unrestricted yielding of her breast,
She knows its needs and she alone knows best
Excess of nourishment is Love beguiled
Even so, our Government, with care sublime
Gives us self-rule by justly measured spells;
An Indian sent to ye this day reveals
Complete Swaraj conditioned but by time..
Your Royal Highness! Your imperial Sire
Placed welfare of his peoples near his heart,
Your happy presence here is but a part
Of his great plan to lift his subjects higher.
Australian Friends! With your encouragement
We shall inflame our Freedom's glowing ember,
Till we become a full self-ruling member
Of our great Empire, with the King's consent..
No man makes question of our loyalty;
We strive together for imperial weal:
Let mutual commerce and good feeling seal
The spirit-bonds that vision cannot see!
Imperial strength is based on our goodwi"
And concord each to each; fettered limb
And dream-bound soul of India cannot hymn
The common paean of Power increas'd still..
Let us be free! Smooth runs the great machine
Upon the might of coupled sister-wheels;
The jarring unequal unios kills,
And Harmony reels baffled from the scene..
Blessings divine upon this greatest isle,
And may this City, fair and great and white,
Centre all rays of intellectual light
Into a wisdom, free from hate or guile,
Within a land, whose Commonwealth forgets
Past suffering in the grace of Canberar:
God bless the Empire, O Australia,
Where the red sun of Glory never sets..
Behold the Past! It lies with broken bars!
It rests with Man to break his symbols too,
To seek the ever-old with vision new
That he may climb to God above the stars!

LABOUR MOVEMENT IN CHINA

GROWTH OF CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS

An article on the constitution of Chinese trade unions and their activities during the past few years, from the pen of Dr. Ta Chen, Professor at Tsing Hua College, Peking, has just been published in the Internation Labour Review Although written before the advance of the Cantonese armies and the remarkable development of the labour movement in Central China which has followed, the article is none the less of great value. Dr. Ta Chen has endeavoured to bring out the general principles of modern trade unionism as distinct from the old craft guilds whose members included both masters and journeymen. He calls attention to three factors as characterising the modern Chinese labour movement: the growth of class consciousness, the creation of labour organisations, and a sense of corporate responsibility.

Detailed analysis is also given of the movement for labour legislation and the part played by the labour unions in securing the adoption of measures for the improvement of the very arduous working conditions in industrial centres. On the other hand it is shown that efforts to promote freedom of association in Northern China, if not in the area governed by the Cantonese have failed. One bill after another has been put before the numerous Governments which have succeeded to power in the course of the last five years, but without effect.

Dr. Ta Chen's conclusions are particularly worthy of notice. In his view in order to strengthen the labour movement labour must be divorced from both politics and radicalism, for in recent years political changs and communistic propaganda have adversely affected the cause of labour What is urgently needed is a programme of practical reforms, based upon existing social conditions, which shall truly serve to promote the welfare and happiness of the workers. Some fundamental work must be done to build up an intelligent proletariat capable of appreciating and using wisely its just rights and privileges. Gradually its social standards should be raised, so as to ensure industrial peace in the nation, and so ultimately throughout the world."

BEDI PORT, JAMNAGAR.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PORT APPEARS OVERLEAF

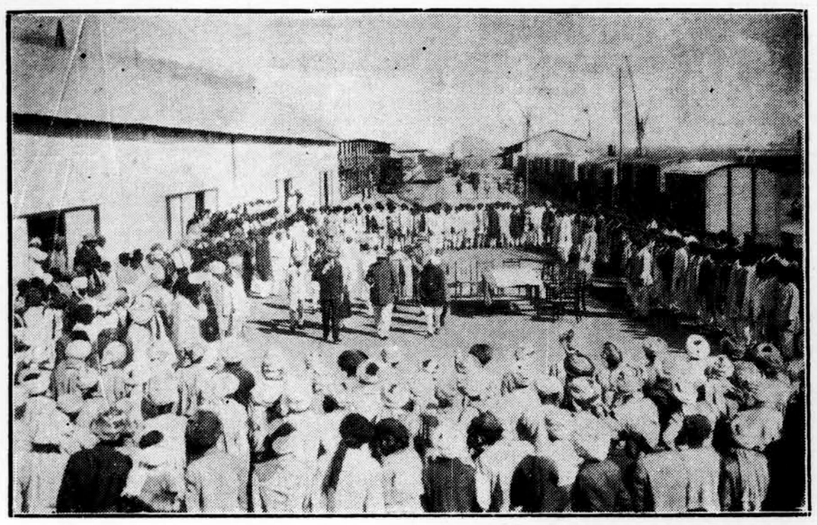

Photo by Joshi and Vora.

H. H. THE JAM SAHEB ADDRESSING THE LABOURERS IN THE DOCKS.

Photo by Joshi and Vora.

UNLOADING THE CARGO FROM THE BARGES.

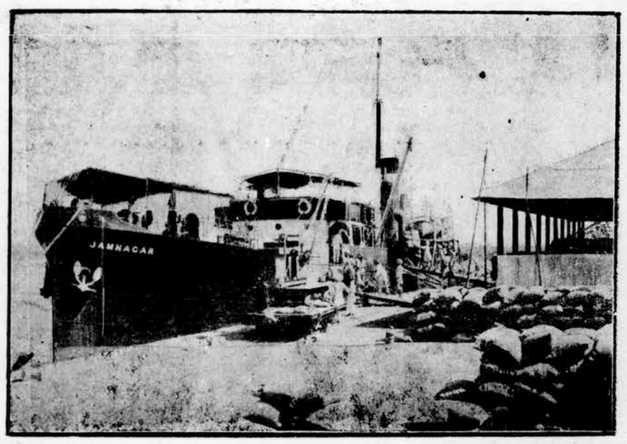

Photo by Joshi and Vora.

A GENERAL VIEW OF THE PORT.

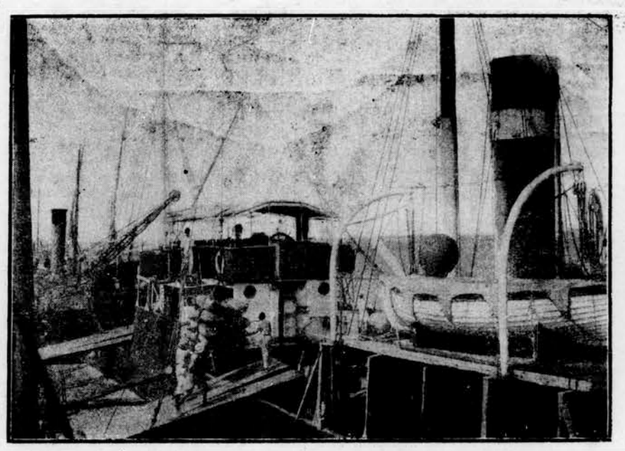

Photo by Joshi and Vora.

UNLOADING CARGO FROM STEAMER.

Photo by Joshi and Vora.

DOCK LABOURERS AT WORK.

Photo by Joshi and Vora.

REMOVING CARGO DIRECT INTO THE RAILWAY WAGONS.

Photo by Joshi and Vora.

THE CRANE AT WORK.

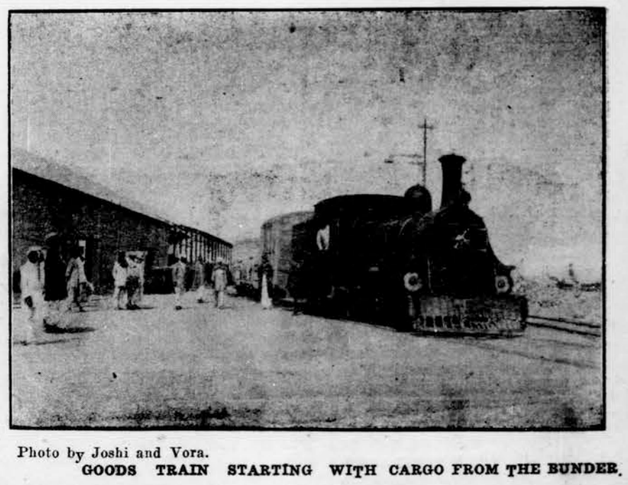

Photo by Joshi and Vora.

GOODS TRAIN STARTING WITH CARGO FROM THE BUNDER.

CLOSE OF A. I. C. C. SESSIONS.

PROBLEM OF POLITICAL UNITY POSTPONED.

MADRAS SWARAJISTS & THE MINISTRY

A DAMP SQUIB.

PRESIDENT'S MOVING APPEAL FOR "REAL UNITY."

BOMBAY, Wednesdday.

For the last day of its sitting the A.I.C.C. met at the Congress House on Wednesday morning and at once proceeded with the discussion of several important resolutions. The attendance was comparatively smaller than on the previous days. The movers of the various resolutions were anxious to get precedence for their individual motions as the time at their disposal was very limited. The debate was extremely interesting at intervals.

NAGPUR SATYAGRAHA.

A great deal of heated controversy centred round the motion regarding Nagpur Satyagraha. Mr. Raja Ran, the Under Secretary of the Congress, moved a resolution asking the Working Committee to take steps to carry on the campaign to a successful issue. Local opinion was divided on the point. Amendments were moved by Babu Basant Kumar Muzumdar and Mr. Hari Sarvottam Rao but they were rejected by the House. Strong opposition to the resolution from Mr. N. C. Kelkar who moved a fresh amendment purporting that the A.I.C.C. should send an accredited representative to Nagpur to study and report the situation. This amendment was atlast accepted by the House.

"OUT OF ORDER" GUILLOTINE.

The President then ruled several important resolutions out of order on the plea that they did not come within the jurisdiction of the A.I.C.C. These included resolutions from Messrs. Sambamurti and T. Prakasam asking the A.I.C.C. to commit itself to a programme of "walk-out" in the Legislatures. Mr. M. K. Acharya, M.L.A., had given notice of a very lengthy resolution making it compulsory for the members of the A.I.C.C. to spend half an hour every day in self-diseipline, Bhakti, Kiankarya and Prapatti and things of that kind. The President ruled that a secular organisation like the Indian National Congress could not impose any religious observance upon anybody.

CENSURE MOTION.

An extraordinary lively debate ensued on Mr. Gopal Menon's motion condemning the attitude of the Congressmen in the Madras Legislative Council in not voting down the salaries of the Ministers. Pandit Motilal Nehru was temporarily put in the chair as the Congress President was going to speak on the motion. The motion was vehemently opposed by Mr. Satyamurti in a sparkling, persuasive, and telling ovation. Mr. N. C. Kelkar and Dr. Moonje also opposed the resolution from Responsivist standpoint of view. Mr. Sambamurti then moved an amendment calling for an explanation of their conduct from the Congressmen in the Madras Legislative Council. Mr. Shrinivas Aiyengar blessed this amendment and it was unanimously carried.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

The resolution regarding the boycott of British goods proposed by Mr. Ogale of Nagpur was carried in a couple of minutes' time, when the members were in a hot hurry to conclude the meeting. Maulana Mohamad Ali's amendment asking adjournment motion was rejected.

THE A. I. C. C. CONCLUDES.

In his brilliant peroration, the Congress President made a fervent appeal for unity and direct action. The meeting of the A.I.C.C. was finally concluded at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Most of the members left Bombay on the same evening.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

When the All-India Congress Committee met at the Congress House to-day for its last sitting, several important resolutions were discussed. The attendance was comparatively thinner. The proceedings commenced at 8.45 The first resolution was moved by Swami Kumaranand. It reads thus:

"This Committee strongly condemns the ill-treatment by the Government of "Kakori" prisoners and demands that they be classified as special political prisoners."

In moving the resolution Swami Kumaranand said that in other countries political prisoners were treated most leniently. He informed that the Kakori prisoners were on hunger strike as a protest against the bad treatment they were receiving. He was sorry they were treated like cats and dogs.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. R. S. Nimbkar. It was then unanimously carried.

Mr. Raja Rao, the Under Secretary of the Indian National Congress, moved the next resolution,

"This Committee congratulates the organisers on their Satyagraha campaign at Nagpur and asks the Working Committee to take steps to collect necessary funds to carry on the campaign to a successful issue."

The mover said that a similar resolution was adopted by the Congress in 1923.

Mr. Tizare from Nagpur related briefly the history of the Nagpur Satyagraha. It was started by women by disobeying the Arms Act. He further informed the members that Mr. Avari, the organiser of the Satyagraha, started the movement in the first instance but it was afterwards accepted by the Nagpur City Congress Committee.

Mr. Ogale, the Editor of "The Maharashtra," in his statement said that there were many people in Nagpur who did not see eye to eye with that Satyagraha. However, he did not want either to support or oppose it.

MAHATMA'S VIEW ON SATYAGRAHA

The President then read from the "Bombay Chronicle" Mahatma Gandhi's views on the Satyagraha.

Babu Basant Kumar Muzumdar moved an amenment asking to add the words "Throughout India" in the end of the resolution.

He wanted that the Satyagraha should be fought to a finish and it was impossible to do so unless it was made an All-India question.

Pandit Gauri Shanker Mishra asked whether the resolution had been considered by the Working Committee.

The President said that he was rather doubtful whether the amendment was in order. Satyagraha of Nagpur was a local affair. He, therefore, ruled it out of order.

Mr. B. Sambamurthi, in supporting the resolution, assured the members that the Satyagraha would be carried on non-violent lines. The A. I. C. C. should drive from their minds the fear that there would be violence in that Satyagrgaha at any time. Continuing, Mr. Sambamurthi argued that they must be prepareed to have violence here and there and carry on civil disobedience on a large scale.

Mr. Hari Sarvotham Rao moved another amendment to the resolution. He wanted that after the words "Desires the Working Committee," the words "To take necessary steps" should be omitted and the words "To depute Mr. T. Prakasam to go to Nagpur, and study the situation and advise measures" should be added.

In moving the amendment his intention was that there should not be any irresponsibility about the Satyagraha. He wanted the situation to be carefully examined by a membebr of the Working Committee.

Babu Basanta Kumar Muzumdar wanted to amend the amendment of Mr. Harsarvottam Rao by adding to the original resolution "after taking responsibility" before the term "depute" in Mr. Harisarvottam Rao's amendment.

The President ruled the proposed alteration out of order.

Mr. Annapurniah (Andhra) opposed the amendment. He said the previous two days had been giving them lessons in diplomacy. He thought that the amendment was another diplomatic move to shelve the whole question. The notice of resolution about the Nagpur Satyagraha had been given in gobd time. The Working Committee could have enquired into the whole question and placed its own resolution before the A. I. C. C.

The President: I have told you that the Working Committee has expressed its opinion against it.

Mr. Annapurniah proceeded that it

(Continued on page 9.)

RLY. JOURNEY VERY RISKY

DOCTORS EXAMINE SUBASH BOSE

DEPARTURE TO PURI POSTPONED.

CALCUTTA, May 18.

The doctors who are attending upon Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose interviewed said they did not think it possible to remove him from Calcutta immediately. Mr. Subhas Bose had expressed the wish that he should be taken down immediately to Puri where his parents are staying. But on the advice of the doctors that it would be rather risky for him to undertake a railway journey his departure for Puri has been postponed for the present.

MR. PAL'S LETTER

In the course of a letter to Mr. Sarat Bose, Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal says: "I feel sincerely glad that at last the Government has come to recognise the wisdom of the decision finally taken. The new Governor and the comparatively new Viceroy must have realised that with some of our best and noblest youthful workers rotting in prison, it was not humanly possible to work for that reasonable reconciliation of British and Indian interest.

Mr Pal hopes that the Governor and the Viceroy will follow up this first act of sound statemanship by directing the immediate release of all political prisoners.—Free Press.

SUBASH PASSES RESTLESS NIGHT

CALCUTTA, May 18.

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose passed a restless night. In the morning the temperature rose above 99. In the afternoon he had some sleep. The only change that Mr. Bose has undergone since his release is that he looks a bit cheerful because of the new surroundings and the presence of his relations and his friends.—Free Press.

RELEASE OF MR BOSE

CALCUTTA CORPORATION'S TRIBUTE

CALCUTTA, May 18.

Intense joy was expressed by the Corporation of Calcutta at their meeting this evening at the release of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, late Chief Executive Officer. The House unanimously appreciated in suitable terms the services of Mr. Bose to the citizens of Calcutta and adopted a resolution according most cordial welcome to Mr. Subash Chandra Bose on his unconditional release and return home to the city and expressing its earnest hope that his release would be followed by speedy recovery and complete restoration to health. The Corporation further adjourned its day's meeting in his honour.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENTS.

CALCUTTA, May 17.

Calcutta papers rejoice over the release of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and characterise the act as a bold policy of the new Governor, though belated.

"The New Servant" writes: Never such a welcome of a stricken country awaited the returning exile. Many a dim eye will now sparkle. Many a falling pace will now brighten. Many an unsteady step will now quicken. Many a sinking heart will now buoy up. More things are wrought by prayer than the world dreams of. It may leave an earthly power obdurate and unmoved. But it shakes the footstool of God.

DELUSION OF GOVT.

"The Amrita Bazar Patrika" says: There was a time when the release of Mr. Subhas Bose could have been hailed with tremendous outburst of joy and gratitude by the whole nation. The Government by its contemptuous disregard of public opinion, remained absolutely silent at that time. To-day, they have seen the folly of their way and at last let go their hold on Mr. Subhas when he is a veritable physical wreck. Do the Government think that their action will evoke praise and gratitude in the people? They must be under a vain delusion to do so. Yet it will be a mistake to deny that the release of Mr. Subhas will not, to some extent, ease the political situation in the land.

"Basumati" writes: His Excellency the Governor is to be congratulated on what he has done and we can only hope that the release of Mr Subhas Bose shows the inauguration of a new policy regarding the detenus in Bengal.

"The Bengalee" says: Now that the Government has accepted the principle that detenus who are seriously ill should be released unconditionally, it can no longer have any excuse for keeping in jail several other detenus who are as ill as Mr. Subhas Bose or perhaps worse than him, if it should continue to adhere to the foolish policy of believing in imprisonments without trial as a means of ensuring public peace.

The "New Empire" writes:—

"Mr. Bose has now been released but the public will be none too grateful to the authorities for this belated consideration. If Mr. Bose had been set at liberty immediately after Sir Alexander Muddiman's statement in the Legislative Assembly regarding the probable release of detenus on medical ground, the whole country would have appreciated it as a graceful act on the part of Government. It is to be hoped that the release of Mr. Bose and the changed atmosphere it is bound to induce the authorities to consider the cases of other detenus."—Free Press.

DELHI MURDER CASE

APPEAL OF ABDUL RASHID

"REAL MURDERER ESCAPED"

LAHORE, May 18.

The hearing of the appeal of Abdul Rashid, the alleged assassin of Swami Shradhanand against the conviction and sentence of death passed by the Sessions Judge, Delhi commenced to-day before the Division Bench of the Lahore High Court presided over by Mr. Justice Broadway and Mr. Justice Skemp. The Crown was represented by Mr. Carden Noad, Government Advocate.

Mr. Osborne arguing for the appellant said that prosecution presented a large number of the relatives of the deceased and many police officers as witnesses. Another feature of the case was that the deceased Swami was a great leader of the Arya Samaj. The counsel then proceeded to narrate the prosecution story commenting on various discrepancies in the evidence of the witnesses. He instanced that no witnesses mentioned noticing any blood in any of the passages which Dharam Singh, the servant of the Swami must have traversed to report the Smamis death. Malram had made mention of the accused wearing a red blanket while no other witness had referred to it.

Mr. Justice Broadway disallowed the contention as the statement did not form part of the record.

INSUFFIENT EVIDENCE.

The counsel submitted that the defence was that the evidence against the accused was insufficient and the prosecution had had not made out a care and that the accused himself did not plead lunacy in the lower count. The counsel read the statement of the accused that he was passing in front of deceased's house when he was called upstairs after which he recollected nothing.

Mr. Justice Broadway asked if the defence was not inconsistent.

Counsel suggested that that was due to the vague and hazy recollection on the part of the accused. He proceeded to contend that the bulk of the prosecution evidence was on the face of it unreliable.

Mr. Justice Broadway referred to the case in which the accused had walked in broad daylight a pistol in hand and had shot down three persons. Counsel contended that the prosecution had not told how the accused came to possess that pistol in that room. Counsel pointing out certain discrepancies Mr. Justice Broadway remarked even if they eliminated all evidence objected to what was there to discredit the evidence of Dharam Singh and Dharampal. The Counsel urged that the defence contention was that the real murderer of the Swami having escaped, the accused was got hold of as being the nearest in the vicinity. The conduct of the Swami's attendants towards the accused was inconsistent with a belief in his being the real culprit. The real murderer if found, would have been knocked down immediately and the pistol wrenched from his hands but the Swami's followers did not lay hands on the present accused. The counsel next took up the defence evidence on the accused's mental condition and had not finished when the court adjorned till to-morrow.—A. P.

MESSAGE FROM NUNGESSER.

LONDON, May 18.

The Lloyds correspondent at Lizard reports that mysterious message in bottle purporting to be signed by missing airman Nungesser has been picked up at Port Keris near Falmouth. The message says "Landed seventy-five miles latitude off Ireland. Engine trouble."—Reuter.

ANOTHER LEVEE BURST

PLIGHT OF REFUGEES

LONDON, May 18.

New Orleans (U.S.A.)—The Atchalaya River has burst the levee and inundated Melville, driving out panic-stricken inhabitants, many of whom had just awakened and were clad in night clothes. It is believed there were no casualties. Although notice to evacuate the area was posted on May 16, the inhabitants clung to their homes, hoping that the levee would hold. A special train was waiting at the station to remove refugees, but the break in the levee was so rapid that the train was marooned with refugees on board. Numbers of inhabitants escaped in a boat while hundreds traversed on the roof of the railway bridge which is the only link connecting the town and mainland.—Reuter.

"KILLED TWO BIRDS AT ONE STROKE."

LEADERS ON HINDU-MUSLIM AGREEMENT.

"CAUSE OF POLITICAL UNITY LET DOWN".

MADRAS SWARAJISTS EXONERATED.

The All-India Congress Committee concluded its historic session on Wednesday.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" just after the All-India Congress Committee session, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, said:

"The business of the All India Congress Committee was unnecessarily prolonged. It would not have gone over four days. The action of the President in taking up the censure motion at 11 o'clock on the last day and hustling people over it was naturally regarded as a tactical blunder. I believe the Madras Congress Party would have been well advised in putting up a stand-up fight against the vote of censure because they had very good advocacy on their side, if not a very good case. At any rate it might have looked more graceful and more manly to have allowed a proper measure of time for the discussion of that motion. The amendment ultimately accepted has not in my opinion mended matters Now it is, as it were, a "rule nisi" issued dagaint the Madras Congress Party, and the President was candid enough to admit certain facts as admission and certain other as allegations worth looking into. He has also openly undertaken to put the Madras Congress Party upon its proper behaviour in future which practically means an admission of guilt. I should have personally preferred a fight on this issue all along the line, though the vote might have been passed. The President's speech savoured of a guilty conscience.

POLITICAL UNITY LED DOWN.

"Greatest credit is, however, due to Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar for securing the resolution on Hindu-Muslim unity at the hands of the All-India Congress Committee. There he showed great capacity for persuasion and earnestness of appeal and sincerity of devotion to a good cause. In the matter of the other unity he obviously failed, but this was not his fault. I lay the failure entirely at the door of Pandit Motilal Nehru, but for whom unity might certainly have been achieved in this meeting. It looked as if Panditji wanted to score off against the alleged breaking down of the Sabarmati Pact at the hands of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar. But between the two mistakes, however, one committed in 1926 and another in 1927, the cause of unity has been cruelly let down.

"As for Maharashtra it might have liked best a new formula of unity accepted by all parties. Next best would have been the adoption of the A.I.C.C. of at least one part of Mr. Annapurniah's (a member from Andhra) resolution which was certainly in order and would have, I am sure, been carried. The President might have been more correct and even successful in that from the point of view of unity which he is sincerely attempting. The Maharashtra leaders most willingly withdrew, at the President's request, their proposas because they thought that such withdrawal might yet facilitate the good work of persuasion which the President is carrying on in all directions. Moreover, though the Maharashtra proposals have not been formally put on record, facts in every province now practically vindicate their attitude, and that Maharashtra considers as even a better triumph of their cause than a formal adoption of their proposals by the A. I. C. C. As between the Congress parties and the Responsivists, the latter have, I have found, made themselves somehow more acceptable even to Nochangers by their straightforward policy.

"It has always been the fate of Maharashtra to have the finger of scorn and derision and sometimes even of anger pointed out at it for its rebellious policy. But open rebellion is far better than clandestine manoeuvring and dubiousness of purpose, weakness of conviction and last but not least hypocrisy which is not even skilfully covered.

ONE GREAT ACHIEVEMENT.

"In short the resolution on Hindu-Muslim unity, is the one great chievement of the present All-India Congress Committee. I do not think Pandit Motilal Nehru made any great contribution to that, nor was his contribution necessary because his views on this matter have not even counted for anything. But he egregiously failed in the one matter in which he might have helped, namely, political unity and even supposing he later on unwillingly or tardily agrees to any unity formula, that contribution could not be appreciated, because unity really wanted a helping hand while it was sinking in political waters and the helping hand given to it, when it is on "terra firma" by its own strength and efforts, would be a hindrance, not a help."

A DAMP SQUIB

MR. SATYAMURTI INTERVIEWED

Summing up his impressions on the work done by the All-India Congress Committee, Mr. S. Satyamurthi observed:

"The most important work turned out by this session of the All-India Congress Committee was the acceptance of the now famous Delhi Muslim proposals. I see that already our candid friends of the Anglo-Indian Press like "The Times of India" are indulging in cheap jibes at us. But these critics notwithstanding, I have no doubt that the A. I. C. C. has well and truly laid the foundation of Swaraj. I recognise there are several outstanding questions like the settlement of the number of seats in each province to be reserved to the various communities in the several legislatures in the country, music before mosque, etc. But the reception of this stetlement by such distinguished Mussalman leaders as Mr. Jinnah and Sir Mian Mahomed Shafi on the one hand and its initial support by such recognised leaders of the Hindu community like Dr. Moonje, Messrs. Kelkar and Jayakar on the other, has, I am confident already paved the way for that Hindu-Muslim unity and co-operation which is the bed-rock of Swaraj.

The much advertised motion of censure against the Madras Swarajists proved to be a damp squib as was expected. I was immensely gratified in spite of the very mischievous propaganda which had been carried on by the Justice Party and its allies, conscious and unconscious in Madras and in Bombay, the bulk of Nationalist opinion as reflected in the All-India Congress Committee was distinctly favourable to the position taken up by the Madras Congressmen in the Council. I have no doubt that if the discussion had lasted longer and Swami Venkatachallam Chetty and myself had been allowed to state our case fully you would have found the House even more favourable to us than it was. As it was, I had no time to bring home to the A. I. C. C. the fact that the enthronement of the Justice Party once again in office would mean practical disaster to Congress work and nationalism in Madras. The proposer of the motion finding the House was against the motion beat a hasty retreat and accepted the amendment of Mr. Sambamurthi. I have no doubt that even that amendment would have been turned down by the House, but for the fact that the President of the Congress expressed himself in favour of it. I confidently expect that the Working Committee will soon issue instructions supporting the attitude which we have to take up in the Madras Council under existing circumstances. I was particularly glad dto notice that besiders the Congress President, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu Dr. Ansari and several other leaders whom I consulted, agreed with us.

MADRAS SWARAJISTS EXONERATED

Mr. S. Satyamurti, Deputy Leader of the Party said: I am unfeignedly glad that the grave responsibility which the Madras Council Congress Party took in deciding to remain neutral on the queslio of the Ministers' salaries has been vindicated by the Working Committee in its resolution of today and by the attitude of the majority of the All-India Congress Committee towards the censure motion sponsored by Mr. U. J. Gopala Menon.

I had no doubt at any time that anything

(Continued on page 10).

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE IN HANKOW

RECALLED BY SIR MILES

HANKOW GOVTS'. "FAILURE."

LONDON, May 17.

Rugby.—Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister at Peking, has recalled his representative Mr. Newton from Hankow owing to the failure of the Hankow authorities to make good their claim to govern in accordance with the standards of responsible modern Government. The decision causes little surprise here, for, the efforts of the British Government to meet aspirations have met with no response in a spirit of sincerity and statesmanship from Mr. Chen and his associates.

It is recalled that within one month of Sir Miles Lampson's departure from Hankow where he engaged in frank and friendly discussion with Mr. Chen, and while his representative was still there to maintain contact the Concession was overrun and the Southern troops admitted for the purpose of restoring order remained in unjustifiable possession. The British Government have since persisted in their efforts to put the relations with all sections of the Chinese people on a proper footing and to this end made an Agreement surrendering the greater part of the safeguards hitherto maintained for British nationals in the Concession and placing the ultimate responsibility for the proper administration of the area in the hands of the Southern authorities.

BRITAIN'S GENEROUS PROPOSALS.

Furthemore, on January 27, the British Government communicated generous and far-reaching proposals to Mr. Chen offering to waive most of the British Treaty rights by their own unilateral act. Despite the continuous proof of sincerity and good-will given by His Majesty's Government in these and many other ways, conditions for British subjects in the areas then controlled from Hankow worsened, and the campaign of abuse and anti-British propaganda continued until general insecurity for trade, property and even life reached such a point that the British subjects had to evacuate every port west of Hankow. The trade of Hankow itself had, meanwhile, been brought almost to a standstill whilst the withdrawal of so many of its residents has sufficiently evinced the general feeling of insecurity.

At Chingkiang, despite specific assurances to the contrary, the British Concession was overrun, British property and the British Consulate were occupied, and a climax which shocked the civilised world was reached in the murderous outrages at Nanking on March 24. The Hankow authorities even shirked the responsibility of accepting the studiously moderate terms presented to them for the settlement of those outrages. It is these circumstances that have led Sir Miles Lampson to take the step of recalling his representative.

BRITISH FORCES IN SHANGHAI.

Captain King for the War Office stated in the House of Commons that the British military forces now in Shanghai consisted of 12 Infantry battalions and one Marine battalion with auxiliary troops. At Hankow including battalions arriving there, were seven Infantry battalions. B. O. W.

MR. NEWTON'S VALEDICTORY LETTER

LONDON, May 18.

Shanghai.—Mr. Basil Newton has addressed a valedictory letter to Mr. Chen in which he reviews the continued endeavours of British to meet the aspirations. Mr. Chen has expressed, and concludes by saying "while the British policy has not changed, it is clear that those for whom Mr. Chen spoke have failed to justify their claim to govern in accordance wwith the standards of responsible modern Government and dtherefore the retention of the British representative at the seat of a regime totally incapable of discharging responsibilities of civilised government is both useless and undesirable."—Reuter.

SIR. M. LAMPSON EXPECTED IN SHANGH AI

LONDON, May 18.

Shanghai.—Chiang-Kai-Shek has arrived from Nanking. Sir Miles Lampson is expected here tomorrow.—Reuter.

JAPANESE DESTROYER FIRED ON

LONDON, May 18.

Japanese destroyer "Momo" proceeding to Hankow with Japanese Official Mission for investigating conditions in the Yangtze Valley was fired on for two hours by the Northerners, while it was anchored at Chinkiang. The destroyer replied dand scored three direct hits, causing considerable damage. The destroyer was not hit but the Warrant Officer was wounded.—Reuter.

WALK-OUT AND AFTER

LABOURITES RETURN TO HOUSE

GIVING BATTLE TO T. U. BILL.

LONDON, May 17.

A Labour Party meeting to consider the attitude towards the Trade Union Bill following yesterday's walk-out decided that despite limitations under which the Government's guillotine placed them they should continue to give battle to the Bill in the House of Commons. Hence the Labourites turned up at resumption of the Committee stage.—Reuter.

NO BAN ON SYMPATHETIC STRIKE

RUGBY, May 17.

Following the withdrawal from the House of Commons last night the Parliamentary Labour Party met this morning to consider what line they should adopt regarding further stages of the Trade Union Bill. They decided to return to the House. Accordingly, the Committee Stage of the Bill resumed its normal course. 6

Sir Douglas Hogg, Attorney General, announced that he would move an amendment in order to make it clear that the sympathetic strike was not of itself prohibited by the Bill. While the Bill declares a strike illegal if it has any object besides the furtherance of a trade dispute within the trade or industry in which the strikers are engaged, this amendment provides that workmen shall be deemed to be within the same trade or industry if their wages or conditions of employment are determined in accordance with the conclusions of the same joint Industrial Council Conciliation Board or other similar body as in accordance with the agreements made with the same employer or group of employers.—B. O. W.

PROHIBITION MOTIONS IN ASSEMBLY & COUNCILS.

PLEA FOR EMBODIMENT IN LEGISLATION.

LONDON, May 17.

Presiding over the annual meeting of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, Lord Clywd said that the Government of India Act opened the door for India to direct her own excise policy. He confidently contemplated the time when the powers which were partially given would become fully effective, and India would control the liquor traffic within her own borders.

Mr. Surendranath Mallick said that Hindus and Mahomedans wanted to save the country from the clutches of the drink traffic.

The meeting adopted a resolution expressing the hope that the motions before the Assembly and several provincial councils calling for prohibition would be embodied in legislation at an early date.—Reuter's Special.

PRESIDENT DOUMERGUE GETS D. C. L.

LONDON, May 17

President Doumergue had a memorable welcome at Oxford where the Doctorate of Civil Law was conferred on the President and the honorary degree in the same faculty was conferred upon M. Briand in the presence of a distinguished gathering.—Reuter.

RETURN OF EX-KAISER

DISCUSSION IN REICHSTAG.

LLNDON, May 17.

Berlin.—The Reichstag has passed the third reading of the Bill for the protection of the Republic. The German National leader Count Westarp supporting the Bill, declared dthat it still remained to be decided whether the article relating to the ex-Kaiser was to be incorporated in the new civil code.—Reuter.

TENSE SITUATION IN HANKOW

RUMOURS OF INVASION

LONDON, May 18.

Hankow.—The situation is tense as a result of the news that troops are marching hither from various directions and all Chinese with available cash are fleeing.

General Yangsen Szechuan, War-Lord, responsible for the Wanhsien incident is reportedd to have joined Wu-pei-fu and the combined force is now withing 60 miles of the city. A body of Hankow troops has joined Chiangkaishek and is now marching against Hankow. Officials seems to realise that crisis is impending, although Mr. Chen states that "unauthorised troop movements near Hunan-Hupeh border are under investigation."—Reuter.

MEDICAL MISSION TO CHINA.

AMBASSADORS OF INDIA'S GOODWILL.

DR ANSARI'S APPEAL FOR PUBLIC SUPPORT

BOMBAY, May 18

The Congress President, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and Mr. T. C. Goswami President of the All-India Volunteers Board have issued following statement:

The All-India Congress Committee have blessed the desire of the Hindusthani Seva Dal to despatch a medical mission to China. The All-India Volunteer Board have decided to get up and equip a corps under the leadership of Mr. Shuaib Quireshi consisting of five doctors, two compounders and eight male nurses to be sent to China as soon as possible. These men will do Ambulance Work, Field and Bass hospital work and for the present arrangements will be made for 400 beds.

The great success of Dr. Ansari's medical mission to Turkey in 1912 inspires us with hope and we are able to profit not only by the experience of that mission of which Mr. Shuaib Quireshi was a distinguished member but also of the guidance and active interest of Dr. Ansari in our present undertaking.

HUMANITARIAN WORK.

The work of the proposed mission will be a humanitarian one according to international rules laid down for Red Cross Association. But the corps will also be a cultural embassy to nationalist China carrying the message of our goodwill. In that view on it, the men must be carefully chosen and therefore a selection committee consisting of Dr. Ansari, Mr. Goswami, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Tairsee, Mr. Shuaib Quireshi and Dr. Hardikar (General Secretary, All-India Volunteer Board) have been appointed. The estimated cost is about one lakh of rupees for a stay of one year. This amount has to be raised by public subscription and a substantial part of it must be raised at once, so that we may be able to send out the corps not later than the end of June. We earnestly request the Provincial Congress Committees to take up the work of raising money without delay. But this is not a purely Con-Congress activity and we appeal to all our countrymen to support the Hindusthani Seva Dal in this venture which is entirely free from politics.

Application who are desirous of serving on the mission should state their qualifications and send their applications along with certificates from the Provincial Congress Committees or other recognised public bodies of their respective provinces to Mr. Shuaib Quireshi, Sultan Mansion, Dongiri, Bombay or Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Hubli (Karnataka by 10th June when the applications will be placed before the Selection Board.

Men possessing good modern education will be preferred. Approved applicants should be prepared to come down for medical examination to a place and on a day to be announced later.

FINDS.

Dr. Ansari informs that promises to extent of Rs. 57,000 have been made by Presidents of different provincial congress committees. Bombay has promised Rs. 10,000 while other provinces like Gujerath, Andhra Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Maharashtra, Karnatak, etc., have promised from Rs. 5 to 10 thousand each. The sum appealed for is RRs. one lakh and Dr. Ansari appeals for the early fulfilment of promises and further contributisons towards the required sum.—Free Press.

SHORTEST WAY TO SWARAJ.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRIZE COMPETITION

The "Bombay Chronicle" will give a prize of Rs. 100 to the writer of the best essay on the "Shortest Way to Swaraj."

The competition is open only to boys and girls of twenty and under. The essay, which must consist of not more than 2,000 words, must be submitted on or before 15th June and must be accompanied by 20 "Swaraj Competition" coupons cut out from "The Chronicle" and a declaration as regards the age of the competitor. The coupons will be published in "The Chronicle" daily from 6th instant to 10th June. The envelope containing the essay should be superscribed "Swaraj Competition" and addressed to the Editor of "The Chronicle".

A consolation prize of Rs. 50 will also be awarded.

ECHO OF BHARATPUR JEWELLERY THEFT CASE

MAHARAJA'S REWARD TO RESCUER NOT AUTHORISED

CALCUTTA, May 18.

An echo of the find of the missing jewels of the Maharajah of Bharatpur is heard in connection with a controversy now raging with regard to the reward of Rs. one lakh to the rescuer reported to have been announced by the Maharajah.

Mrs. Ford Hunt made an representation to the Maharajah regarding the discovery and was informed by an official of Bharatpur that the mention of the reward referred to in newspapers was not made on the authority of the Maharajah. The letter also contained a statement which Mrs. Ford Hunt regards as a reflection on her son's honesty, who was the rescuer of the jewelleries. She adds that no charge has been made against her son and that in fairness to him his conduct should be cleared.—Free Press.

RESERVE BANK BILL

JOINT COMMITTEE TO MEET IN BOMBAY

CALCUTTA, May 18.

Arrangements for the meeting of the Joint Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill in Bombay are now complete, says the Simla correspondent of the "Englishman." Sir Basil Blackett will leave as soon as arrangements for the Opium Conference are complete. As the Joint Committee will be attended by a number of members who are also members of the Railway Standing Finance Committee, advantage will be taken of this gathering to follow the Joint Committee's labours by summoning a meeting of the Railway Standing Committee immediately.—Free Press.

DR. R. P. PARANJPYE.

RECEIVED IN AUDIENCE BY KING

LONDON, May 17.

Dr. Raghunath P. Paranjpye was received in audience by His Majesty the King upon the appointment as member of the India Council.—Reuter.

MR SASTRI LEAVES FOR SIMLA

HEARTY SEND OFF AT MADRAS STATION

MALRAS, May 17.

The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri left Madras by to-night's Bombay Mail for Poona. Messrs. T. R. Venkatrama Sastry, Advocate General, G. A. Natesan, and several others were present at the station to see him off. Before the train left the station Mr. Sastri was profusely garlanded. He has received numerous congratulatory messages from friends all over India on his new appointment wishing him complete success. He was entertained at a private dinner last night by Mr. G. A. Natesan.—A. P.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND

LONDON, May 16.

The following are the closing scores in the first class cricket matches which began on Saturday.—

Kent versus Northants.—Kent won by a innings and 73; runs. Northants 145, and 153, (Fitzroy 50, Free man four for 25,). Kent 371, (Hardinge 99, Collins 52, not out, Clark five for 113, Nicholson four for 69).

Middlesex versus Hampshire.—Middlesex 392, for nine declared, and eight for no wickets. Hampshire 280, mead 50).

Somerest versus Surrey.—Surrey 466, for four and declared. Somerest 118, (Fenley six for 40) and, following-on, made 139, for five.

Derbyshire versus Lancashire.—Derby 209, Lancashire 113, for two (Hallows 67, not out). There was no further play owing to rain.

Yorkshire versus Gloucester.—Yorkshire 318. Gloucester 134, (Rhodes six for 20). and following made 43, for no wickets.

Sussex versus Worcester.—Worcester 141 and 194 for three. (tarbox fifty not out). Sussex 440, (Cook 81, Cornford 65, Root six for 135,). Leicester versus Glam organ.—Leicester 258. Glamorgan 28 for two. There was no further play owing to rain.

ESSEX VERSUS NEW ZEALAND.

Essex versus New Zealand—New Zealand 289, and 72 for three. Essex 303. (O'Connor 65, Russell 76, Nichols 61 Hubert Ashton 52, McGirr six for 77).

Owing to rain, there was no play in match between Warwick and Notts at Birmingham.—Reuter Special.

NATIONALISATION OF INDUSTRIES

TARIFF BARRIERS TO BE REMOVED

SUGGESTION BEFORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

LONDON, May 17.

Geneva.—The Economic Conference Industrial Committee has adopted the resolution regarding the nationalisation of industry, laying down that national organisation of production and distribution is the principal factor in increasing the output, improving labour conditions and reducing prices and also that during such process, the legitimate interests of workers should be safeguarded, where early stages of nationalisation may involve unemployment and more arduous working conditions.

SIR N. WADIA'S AMENDMENT

Sir N. Wadia submitted an amendment to the clause dealing with measures to assure healthiest and most dignified employment to labour, in which he stated that such improvements were difficult to achieve without concerted action on the part of the countries, which are in direct competition with each other. He withdrew it, when he learned that the subject will be discussed at the forthcoming Labour conference.

REMOVAL OF TARIFF BARRIERS.

The commercial subcommittee dealing with the customs tariffs situation has submitted a report, aiming at the removal or diminution of the tariff barriers which gravely hamper trade and recommending that export duties on raw materials should never be imposed with the purpose of subjecting the consumer countries to increased burden and placing them in a position of inferiority.—Reuter.

DUKE OF YORK GOES TO PERTH.

"RENOWN" BUFFETED BY GALE

LONDON, May 17.

Perth.—The Duke and Duchess of York are speeding to Perth. The "Renown" has been severely buffeted by a south-westerly gale in Great Australian Bight. There have been a number of minor casualties among the crew. Moveables on the deck and three pont boats were badly damaged. Waves are covering the vessel from bow to turrets. A large deck ladder has been washed away and thundered past the Duchesses cabin during the night. The Royal couple weathered the storm alright.—Reuter.

BRIGHT FUTURE FOR BRITISH FILMS.

NEW HOLLYWOOD IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

LONDON, May 17.

Sir Robert Donald, speaking at the Colonial Institute lunch, forecast a very bright future for British films in collaboration and without competition with American films. The quota prescribed by recent legislation, he said, was already having its effect, and Americans were hurrying to form Canadian companies and create a new Hollywood in British Columbia. He anticipated that years hence Britain would be supplying fifty per cent. of the Empire's demands and in addition counteracting the pernicious effect on Indian ad native peoples of the demoralising pictures now shown misrepresenting white civilisation and injuring the prestige of Britain. He emphasised that cooperation of the Dominions was essential for success.—Reuter's Special.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRADE.

IMPORT & EXPORT FIGURES FOR APRIL.

LONDON, May 17.

The extent of Anglo-Russian trade was shown by Sir Phillip Cunliffe Lister who replying to Commander Kenworthy in the House of Commons stated that imports during April were valued at £1,400,000 while British exports amounted to £228,000 and re-exports to £1,200,000.—Reuter's Special.

DIVORCE JURISDICTION BILL

LONDON, May 17.

The Divorce Jurisdiction (Overseas Domicile) Bill has been introduced as a private measure in the House of Commons. Its object is to confer upon courts in Britain jurisdiction over certain cases in respect of dissolution of marriages in which parties are domiciled abroad, but one is resident in Britain. The member introducing the Bill said that its purpose was to extend provisions of the Indian and Colonial Divorce Jurisdiction Act passed during the last session. It aimed particularly at the protection of wives of overseas ex-servicemen who never left Britain, but were deemed to have been domiciled overseas because their husbands were there. The difficulty of obtaining divorces did not arise among well-to-do women who were able to proceed abroad.

Commander Kenworthy objected to the motion, and said that the subject demanded a Government, not private, measure. But the motion giving leave to introduce the Bill was carried by 252 votes to 74, and the Bill passed the first reading.—Reuter's Special.

ARCOS RAID & AFTER

STRONG SOVIET PROTEST.

GROSS VIOLATION OF TRADE AGREEMENT

LONDON, May 17.

Moscow.—The Soviet Note despatched to London endorses the protest of M. Rosengolz. It recalls that during the negotiations for resumption of Anglo-Soviet economic relations the Soviet especially laid stress on the demand for immunity for its trade agencies abroad, and the principle was embodied in the fifth article of the Trade Agreement which the British have now violated in the grossest and most insulting manner.

The Note expresses the opinion that the raid on Areos, which is an English trading company of high standing and which has accurately fulfilled its obligations, is unprecedented and could have been actuated only by the motive of causing detriment to Soviet interests connected with Areos by compromising the latter and creating an atmosphere of hostility and want of confidence while irruption into the premises of the Trade Delegation and the Acts committed there flagarantly violate the Agreement of 1921.

After arguing that M. Kinchuk's cypher correspondence, was entitled to immunity the Note complains that officials of the Trade Delegation Cypher Department were subjected to violence and even beaten when fulfilling their duty while M. Kinchuk's wife who has the diplomatic passport was detained with violence and searched.—Reuter.

VIOLATION OF 1921 AGREEMENT

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST BRITAIN

LONDON, May 17.

The Note says that the raid was the most serious hostile act jeopardising further relations of interested States. It can be proved, it says, that the Trade Delegation's activity gave no justification for the raid from the fact hat no complaint was received from the British Government with regard to this activity. Search is robbed of any formal significance owing to the refusal of police to permit the Delegation's representatives to attend.

The British Government are aware of the Soviet Government's Note referring to the police raid carried out in analogous circumstances in China. To provide search with even elementary guarantees was more necessary in view of the ominous role once played in Soviet-British relations by a forged document. Against the oft-repeated accusations against the Soviet of the violation of rules of international relations the Soviet Government has unquestionable proof of the British Government's violation of the Soviet-British Agreement of 1921 and the most offensive of persons enjoying diplomatic immunity, while the requirements of international law have been totally ignored. The British Government is apparently striving to bring Anglo-Soviet tension to the culminating point. An unprecedented and unrestrained campaign of hate which culminated in the raid compels the Soviet earnestly and frankly to ask the British Government whether it desires the preservation and development of Anglo-Soviet trade relations or whether it intends, in future to hamper them.

The Soviet Government categorically declares that the conduct of trade relations is only possible on strict observance by the British Government of the Trade Agreement and guaranteeing to the economic organs of the Soviet the possibility of quiet normal work. The Soviet feels it right to demand clear and unequivocal reply from which it may draw due conclusions. It reserves the right to demand satisfaction for the British Government's violations of treaty obligations for the insults suffered and material losses caustd by the action of the police.—Reuter.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS

MOVE FOR ELIMINATING MISUNDERSTANDINGS.

LONDON, May 16.

Rugby.—A Labour member asked in the House of Commons if any overtures had been received from the Russian Government expressing willingness to open negotiations for eliminating misunderstandings between Russia and this country.

Mr. Locker-Lampson replied that the Soviet Charge d'Affaires had expressed three months ago, in general terms, the desire of the Soviet Government for improved relations, but there was no indication of any readiness to meet the conditions previously laid down by His Majesty's Government and the situation, therefore, remained unchanged. Entry into negotiations was dependent on certain conditions which the Soviet would not carry out. The Trade Agreement stated that the Soviet Government recognised the principle of payment of their obligations, but since that was drawn up a categorical statement had been made by the Soviet Government, that they did not consider themselves bound by any of these obligations.—B. O. W.

PROBLEM OF POLITICAL UNITY POSTPONED

(Continued from page 7.)

showed that the Working Committee had studied the situation and having done it that Committee did not want to shoulder the responsibility. He thought that the Working Committee should have brought forward its own resolution on the question. He exhorted the House to throw out the amendment and commended the resolution for adoption.

MR. KELKAR'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar then rose to oppose both the resolution and the amendment. He frankly submitted that the amendment was in no way an improvement upon the original resolution. As far as he could make out the amendment was neither genuine nor spontaneous. Mr. Prakasam had told them that he was not willing to go, if there were others to do that. ..

The President: You are wrong. It was first proposed that Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel should be deputed for the work. But he regretted his inability and then Mr. Prakasam gave his consent.

Proceeding Mr. Kelkar accepted the President's statement. He was glad that his intervention was useful in bringing out the Secrets of the Working Committee. They had previous experiences of such deputation and they had seen the good work they had done. His point was that the Working Committee did not think to send a deputy of their own accord. The question did not come spontaneously from the Working Committee. The matter was to that extent then foisted on the Working Committee.

Mr. T. Prakasam at this stage intervened and said that his consent to proceed to Nagpur was in response to the order from the President. When he consented he thought that the Working Committee was prepared to accept the amendment.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar continuing said, that was the treatment that the Working Committee had given to the Nagpur Satyagraha. The resolution commenced with congratulations to the Satyagrahis and ended with anticipated blessings. Now that the Satyagraha had been started, it might be the duty of the Working Committee to inquire into the matter and put forward its resolutions before them. They should, in the absence of this suspend their congratulations and anticipated blessings before they had the necessary information. They had taken the matter with a grain of distrust. His reason for distrust was that the Satyagraha campaign was started not by a unanimous vote, nor even by a majority, but by the casting vote of the presiding authority of the Nagpur City Congress Committee. He contended that the Working Committee should send its deputy to inquire into the whole question. The subject matter, concluded Mr. Kelkar, was shrouded in mystery and it was necessary that the A. I. C. C. should suspend its decision until they got further particulars.

Mr. Rangiah Naidu (Tamil Nadu) also opposed both the resolution and the amendment. He opined that they were gradually approaching the old policy of mendicancy. The A. I. C. C. and the leaders were going into the pit of moderation. He declared that instead of the resolution before them, they should have passed another resolution to the effect that Satyagraha should be started throughout India for rousing the feelings of the people as they were roused in the days of active Non-cooperation.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar then moved an amendment which reads:

"The A. I. C. C. requests the Working Committee to send an accredited representative to Nagpur to inquire into the Satyagraha movement started there and to make a report as to the facts of the situation and the steps, if any, that may be taken by the Working Committee in furtherance of the movement."

The amendment was accepted by the House unanimously.

RESOLUTIONS OVERRULED.

Several resolutions were then ruled out of order by the President as they did not come within the competence of the A. I. C. C.

The first guillotine fell on the resolution of Mr. B. Sambamurthi who wanted to move:

Whereas there is absolutely no ponse from the Government of India to the National Demand and whereas it has been found under existing circumstances impossible for the Congress Party to prevent the formation of a Ministry in any province and refuse supplies and throw out budgets and carry out the programme of Council Resistance as determined by the Gauhati Congress in either the Assembly or the Councils and whereas it is now incumbent upon the people of India to organise Direct Action throughout India in order to bend the Government to the will of the people, the All-India Congress Committee hereby calls upon the members of the Congress Party in all the Legislatures to walk out of the Councils and devote themselves to work in the country; and no member of the Congress Party shall thereafter attend any meeting of any Legislature except for the purpose of preventing his seat from being declared vacant or for such purposes as the All-India Working Committee may determine.

The work in the country shall be directed mainly to the organisation of the masses in all forms of labour, both industrial and agricultural, and by a separate and independent department of the A.I.C.C. specially elected for the purpose.

NEGATION OF GAUHATI RESOLUTION.

The President held that Mr. Sambamurti's resolution was a negation or repeals of the resolution passed by the Congress at Gauhati. Article 21 of the Congress could not allow the A. I. C. C. to consider a resolution of that kind. He, therefore, ruled it out of order.

WALK-OUT.

A similar Resolution of Mr. T. Prakasham asking the Congressmen to come out of the Legislatures and take no part in the debates but to mark attendence for preventing the seats to be declared vacant, was also ruled out of ordder on the same grounds.

BHAJANAS AND PRAPATTI.

Mr. M. K. Acharya's resolution met the same fate. That resolution was the whole of Hindu philosophy put in a nutshell. It asked every member of the A.I.C.C. to spend at least half an hour every day on self-discipline, Bhakti, Prapatti and things of that kind. It also enjoined on the Congressmen the duty of spinning for half an hour every day.

In ruling Mr. Acharya's resolution out of order, the President observedd that the Congress was not a religious organisation. Besides the resolution would dnot be acceptable to the Mahamedans. There might be people in the Congress who did not even believe in God. "Divine grace," "Communion with God" and all those expressions included in the resolution could not be accepted by a secular body like the A.I.C.C.

COMRADE NIMBKAR'S RESOLUTION.

The resolution sent by Messrs. Joglekar and Nimbkar asking a change in the constitution on socialistic lines, was also ruled out of order. The President remarked that the change of creed sought to be effected in the resolution was outside the jurisdiction of the A.I.C.C. He was sorry to disallow that otherwise admirable resolution.

ADOPTION OF RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION.

The resolution of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee asking the A. I. C. C. to adopt the programme of Responsive Co-operation was similarly ruled out of order. The President informed the members that pourparlers were going on between him and his Maharashtrian friends but no definite conclusion had been arrived at. The requested Messrs. Kelkar and Bhopatkar not to press their resolution.

Mr. Kelkar: We don't press it.

ABOLITION OF KHADDAR CLAUSE.

Mr. B. Sambamurthi had given notice of the following resolution:

Whereas the penal clauses (iv) a and b of Article VII of the Congress Constitution relating to the habitual wearing of Khaddar have become inoperative and only led to differences of interpretation and difficulties in observance, this Committee hereby deletes the said clauses from the said article and calls upon the provincial committees to organise Congress Committees on an extensive scale in all the villages and dtowns in the country.

PRESIDENT'S EXPLANATION.

The President said that the Gauhati Resolution had called upon the Working Committee to frame rules as regards the habitual wearing of Khaddar. Besides, he was in correspondence with Mahatma Gandhi regarding that matter. He was going to see Mahatma Gandhi at Nandi Hills and discuss things with him. They must not take the advantage of Mahatmaji's absence and pass a resolution of that kind in haste. Personally he was an ardent Khaddarite but he was conscious of the difficulties the Khaddar resolution had presented in almost all the provinces. The resolution was against the Article of the constitution. Very reluctantly though, the President had to rule it out of order.

Mr. Sambamurthi then quoted instances in which the A.I.C.C. had passed resolutions even setting aside the resolutions passed by Congress. He instanced the resolution that the A.I.C.C. had passed at Patna.

The President observed that Mahatma Gandhi was not in order when he proposed his resolution at Patna. But he was prepared to take the risk on his shoulders. Mahatma Gandhi could afford to take risk but Mr. Srinivasa Aiyengar could not.

CENSURE MOTION ON MADRAS SWARAJISTS

A huge controversy then arose on the resolution proposed by Mr. N. Gopal Menon of Kerala. The resolution was as under:

"The A. I. C. C. condemns the action of Congress representatives in the Madras Legislative Council in refusing to vote down the salaries of Ministers as a betrayal of the Congress Mandate as conveyed by the Gauhati resolution.".

The mover gave it to understand that he was charged by the Kerala Conference to move that resolution.

PT. NEHRU OCCUPIES CHAIR.

At this stage Mr. Shrinivas Aiyengar vacated the chair and called upon Pandit Motilal Nehru to accept it. He wanted to speak on that resolution.

Continuing Mr. Menon said that a great volume of Congress opinion in the country had been mortified by what the Congressmen had done in the Madras Legislature. It was a question of discipline that he was emphasizing. Congressmen had to obey the mandate of the Congress. Gauhati resolution imposed a positive action on the Congress representatives in the Legislatures. In spite of that the Madras Swarajists had actively helped the formation of a Ministry in that province.

Mr. Govindachari seconded the resolution and quoted chapter and verse in its support.

A BREEZE.

There was a great dissatisfaction openly expressed in the House when Pandit Motilal Nehru declared that the proceedings would be concluded at 11 a.m. Mr. T. Prakasam and several others spoke against the shortness of the time alloted. One more hour was consequently allowed for discussion.

In a diplomatic speech, Mr. N. C. Kelkar opposed the resolution. Speaking strictly, he continued, he could not bring himself to say that the action of the Congressmen in the Madras Legislature was quite justified under the mandate of the Gauhati Congress. However he had got a special plea to put before the House. He wanted to take a very large-hearted view of the situation. The Congress had swallowed big camels and now they were straining at small ants. It was, indeed, a novel procedure that was sought to be adopted. He asked the members to look to the situation from a national point of view. He argued that the Ministries had been connived at from large national point of view. Mr. Kelkar laid stress on the grant of provincial autonomy in a matter of that kind. That seemed to him the best remedy. The Congress had never taken any action of that kind when all the boycotts were violated.

MR. CHETTY'S SPIRITED DEFENCE

Mr. Venkatachalam Chetty, the leader of the Congress Party in the Madras Council, admitted the paramount necessity of keeping the discipline of the Congress. He, however, requested the House to consider the difficulties of the Madras Congressmen in a dispassionate mood. The Justice Party was a greater nuisance to Madras Congressmen than even the bureaucracy. That Party was more injurious to the cause of Swaraj and hence it was the primary duty of the Congressmen in Madras to defeat that party at whatever cost. He appealed to the House not to pass that resolution.

Dr. Moonje also opposed the resolution. It was no fault, he said, of the Congressmen in the Madras Council. The fault lay with the wrong lead that was given to the country by the Gauhati Congress. According to him, the fundamental principle of polities was that it must adjust itself according to the exigencies of time. The Gauhati Congress had violated that principle and now they had to reap the consequences. He exhorted the members to reject the censure motion.

INCONSISTENCIES OF "HERALD".

Mr. S. Satyamurthi gave a telling reply to the criticism that was levelled at the Congressmen in the Madras Legislature. His speech was, indeed, a splendid contribution to the debate of the day. He emphatically asserted that the Congressmen in the Madras had kept upto their election pledges. The matter was discussed in four meetings at Madras before the policy of the Congressmen in the Council was decided upon. The party remained neutral in respect of voting the salaries of Ministers. All the acts of disobedience alleged to have been committed by the party had their origin in misconceived notions on the part of the critics. In 20 out of 26 cases the party voted against the Ministers. Only in three cases several members went to the Government lobby. The speaker asked the members whether in the face of facts they would still persist in saying that the Congress Party in Madras Council had disobeyed the Congress mandate. He was willing to destroy dyarchy at any moment if it was possible to do so. His point was that it was impossible to break diarchy in Madras when the Ministry was allowed to be formed. The speaker, in a masterly way, disposed off the anticipated opposition of Mr. Horniman when he quoted from *The Indian National Herald* Mr. Horniman's views about the matter under discussion. The passage quoted was from an editorial article published in the *Herald* in which the journal commended the action of the Madras Swarajists in not playing into the hands of the Justice Party by throwing out the Independent Party Mr. Horniman had admitted in that passage that it was impossible to break the dyarchy in Madras when the Congress Party allowed the Ministry to be formed. Continuing the speaker said that throughout India they would not find a more notoriously anti-national party than the Justice Party in Madras. If that party would have come into power, the Congress organisations in Madras would have been destroyed. The Congress Party had, in no way, disobeyed the mandate of the Congress. In the whole of India, only the Madras Congressmen were asked to form a Ministry. He was proud to say that the party did not succumb to the temptation but obeyed the Congress mandate.

AMPUTATION OF LIMBS.

Maulana Mohamad Ali said he was glad to speak after Mr. Satyamurti. He had no desire to censure the Congress Party in Madras. His contention was that Congressmen were bound by the decisions of the Congress and on no account could they violate the Congress mandate. The speaker signified his strong disapproval to what Dr. Moonje had said about the fundamentals of politics. His belief was that polities was not a matter for constant change. There were some principles that changed but along with them there were some fundamental principles which could not change according to the exigencies of time. They did not require a mullah-class or a priest class to interpret the resolutions of the Congress. "Let no time come", concluded Maulana Mohamad Ali, "when Mr. Satyamurti himself will be tempted to accept any Ministership." I don't mind amputating every diseased part from the Congress."

Mr. Rangaya Naidu condemned actions of the Justice Party and called that Party the bitterest enemy of the Congress and the country.

Mr. Nageshvar Rao held that the Congress Party in Madras acted in the best interests of their country. He appealed to the mover to withdraw his resolution.

At this stage of the discussion Mr. Sambamurti moved an amendment to the resolution. It ran as under:—

"The A.I.C.C. authorizes the Working Committee to call for an explanation from the Congress Party in Madras Legislature for not voting down the salaries of the Ministers and refusing supplies."

Mr. Abdullah Hamidkhan seconded the amendment.

PRESIDENTS' APPEAL.

In a touching speech, Mr. Srinivasa Aiyengar said that they had not before them the full particulars of what actually happened in the Madras Council. He admitted, however, that there had been complaints against the Congress Party in Madras Council that the party was very much in co-operation with the Government. That complaint had to be examined very carefully. The Congress Party in Madras had consulted Pandit Motilal Nehru and the speaker in that behalf. He and Panditji had come to the same conclusion. That party had refused to accept offices in obedience to the Congress programme. The speaker told the members that no assurance of whatever kind was given to the Ministry that was now in existence. The Justice Party was trafficking with the Government and it was the duty of the Congressmen to see that party did not come into power. The Congress Party would have even ousted the Ministry if, in their judgment, no other party would have been able to form it. In conclusion the Congress President appealed to the House to carry Mr. Sambamurti's amendment.

The amendment was then put to vote and declared carried.

Mr. Ogale of Nagpur then formally moved the following resolution:—

"In view of the fact that all other peaceful efforts on the part of Indian leaders, inside and outside the Legislatures, have failed to secure the release of the political prisoners imprisoned without trial in Bengal.

(a) This meeting of A.I.C.C. feels it as its bounden duty to inaugurate a boycott of British goods as a practical protest against the policy of ruthless repression and terrorism followed by the British Government in this country and calls upon all Congressmen, all the Provincial and Subordinate Congress Committees to start forthwith a vigorous campaign of propaganda for a boycott of British goods urging the Indian public to abstain from purchasing British articles (to be specified hereafter) and disuading Indian merchants from placing their orders for the same with British merchants or firms. This boycott movement will continue till the political prisoners are released.

(b) This Committee directs the Congress Working Committee to immediately publish a list of British articles which are at present imported into this country in large quantities but which can either be manufactured in India or be imported from other foreign countries without inconvenience. The report submitted by the Committee of experts appointed by the Indian National Congress at its special sessions held in Delhi in 1923 may be taken as a basis for the selection of British articles to be boycotted and the list of articles then prepared may be revised where necessary before its publication.

(c) This meeting of the A.I.C.C. earnestly appeals to all the political industrial and other organisations in the country to lend their sympathy and support to this movement of boycott and whole-heartedly co-operate with the Congress to make it effective and successful. This Committee firmly believes that detention in jail without judicial trial is a form of tyranny that no self-respecting Indian organisation, whatever its creed or whatever its principles, is prepared to tolerate without an emphatic protest.

The resolution was duly seconded.

Maulana Mohamad Alli moved an amendment that the consideration of the question be adjourned till the next Congress.

The amendment was lost and the original resolution was carried.

PRESIDENT'S CONCLUDING SPEECH

In his thrilling peroration, the Congress President pleaded for communal and Political unity. Further he said, "I want you this year, instead of criticising the Council programme, to concentrate your attention on reviving the Congress organisations. You have to collect funds in all the villages. Don't wrangle on Council programme. Let it alone. I thank you very much for carrying on these deliberations in a remarkably good spirit. The very fact that some of you are feeling that you are descending down into the pit of moderation, fills me with loftiest hope about the future of our country. I see signs about me that the real life of the country is being revived. I want you to rebuild the Congress and strengthen it by every possible means. I want you again to settle your disputes about the formation of Congress Committees. I cannot too much emphasize the importance of a real unity in the country. You have got to concentrate your attention upon work outside the Councils. Dismal faliure is writ large on the work of the Councils during the last three years. I do not presume that any more good will come out of the Councils. You exaggerate the importance of the Councils by thinking of them and of nothing else.

WHY COUNCILS ARE TO BE CAPTURED?

Believe me that your representatives in the Legislatures are doing their mighty best. I want the Legislatures to be captured by Congressmen simply for the reason that the influence of the Congress must permeate every institution in the country. The Congressmen in Legislatures act as antiseptic against the political malefactors. I am ready at any moment to boycott these Councils if people other than Congressmen do not crowd them. We have to be content with the lesser good."

The Congress President then referred to the policy of the Congressmen in the Madras Council and said, "I don't expect that any Congressmen in the Madras Council will escape the arm of justice. Like other institutions the Congress has also its discipline and it has to be maintained."

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

Referring to the Civil Disobedience Mr. Srinivas Aiyengar observed that the programme of Civil Disobedience was not fit to be launched by the Congress as it was not a homogeneous body. Personally he would join individual Civil Disobedience in any province if it was conducted in an organised manner.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

"Hindu-Muslim unity", the President continued, "is the greatest thing you have achieved in this meeting of the A.I.C.C. It is the foundation of that great and everabiding unity which we all have in view. I believe that the political unity is a part and parcel of the communal unity. If Hindus and Muslims think that that unity is confined only to joint electorates and reservation of seats, there is no use of that unity whatsoever. Speaking for myself I may tell you that I am determined to oust this bureaucracy from this land of ours. (Loud applause). Friends, I declare that this meeting of the A.I.C.C. is concluded. (Loud and continued applause).

Amidst great rejoicings the meeting of the A.I.C.C. was concluded.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING

In pursuance of the resolution of the A.I.C.C. the Working Committee met on Wednesday, after the A.I.C.C. sesion and heard the explanation of the Madras Congess Council Party regarding their alleged wrongful conduct. It is understood that the Working Committe was satisfied with the explanation.

PRESS COMMENTS

DELHI, May 18.

Commenting on the decision of the All-India Congress Committee regarding Hindu Muslim unity, "The Hindustan Times" remarks two of the most contentious clauses of the original proposals have been considerably minimised. The paper adds that even though in some certain fundamental aspects they are still impracticable and politically unsound, they have become more acceptable in form and satisfactory in principal.

The paper suggests that the Congress will do well to consult leaders of Hindu and Muslim communities of the areas which are directly affected by these proposals.—Free Press.

WALL DEMOLITION SCHEME

DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON MINISTER

AHMEDABAD, May 17.

A deputation consisting of Hindus and Mahomedans is to wait on the Minister for Local Self-Government to request him not to sanction the city wall demolition scheme.—A.P.

RANGOON UNIVERSITY.

RS. 7½ LAKHS PROMISED TO ENDOWMENT FUND

RANGOON, May 17.

In connection with the Rangoon University endowment fund His Excellency the Governor has issued an appeal. So far the amount received and promised exceeds 7 1/4 lakhs.—A.P.

DONATION OF RS 1 LAKH.

MAYMYO, May 18.

Messrs. Macgregor and Company Limited Rangoon have contributed a lakh of rupees to the Rangoon University Endowment Fund. His Excellency the Governor has telegraphed his very grateful thanks on behalf of the University and Government for their donation.—A.P.

TIBBIA COLLEGE AT ALIGARH.

ALIGARH, May 17.

In an interview regarding the establishment of a Tibbia College at Aligarh, Nawab Sir Mozamilullah Khan thee present vice Chancellor said that statement of the University authorities were not keen on opening the College was incorrect. As a matter of fact they were keener now than ever before. They were in communication with the Government and final issues were being framed.

Details were being worked out by the Executive Council, and a Committee consisting of its members and leading Hakims of India was to be appointed for the purpose. The promised aid from the Government when received would enable the University to start work. The expected to be to open the College from the next session of the university.—A. P.

RS. 4 LAKHS FOR HOSPITAL.

JETPUR May 18.

Sheth Admuji Haji Dawud, a native of this place and at present a prominent merchant of Burma, donated Rs. four lakhs for a free hospital for the benefit of all the communities. The new building will be completed in the course of three years.—Free Press.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The next session of the Madras Council will commence on the 23rd August in Madras.—A. P.

The Special Magistrate of Kolar convicted the father and brother of a young Hindu widow, on the complaint of her uncle, on the allegation that the accused forcibly had her tonsured and her jewels removed.—Free Press.

The result of the Calcutta Matriculation Examination, which took place in March last, announced yesterday, show that out of 15,666 students who appeared, only 8,388 passed in the three divisions, percentage being 53.9 as against 57.2 last year and 73.8 the year before last.—Free Press.

The District Magistrate, Poona, has allowed the Poona Hindu Mala Sabha to appoint one Lecturer to speak to the prisoners in the Yeroda Central Jail on religious and moral subjects.—Free Press.

The Indian Association, Calcutta has passed a resolution urging the abolition of customs duties on scientific instruments indented from abroad as it amounts to a tax on education and detrimental to the spread thereof. In another resolution it strongly accorded support to Mr. K. C. Neogy's Bill to fix maximum and minimum rate for passengers and goods traffic carried by inland steam vessels in Bengal.—Free Press.

A scheme is being developed for the establishment of wireless communications between Calicut, Tellicherry and Cannanore and prelimanary investigations are being carried out in this respect. Already Calicut and Malapuram have been provided with the necessary apparatus.—Free Press.

A Trivendrum message says: Parvathi, a Namboodri woman of 26, was enticed away by some Christians and confined in Marangottu Church. The husband filed a complaint and the police, after a long search have rescued her from the house of the Christians. She is now under police custody.—Free Press.

The Government of Bengal have introduced a new excise scheme according to which every palm tree or date tree from which toddy is prepared, will be taxed. For every palm tree the tax is Rs. 3 and date tree Rs. 2. This scheme is estimated to bring arevenue of Rs.3 lakhs out of a total excise revenue of Rs. 6 lakhs in Bengal.—Free Press.

One Baldeo, a Madrasi, has been declared to be a "goonda" and disallowed entry into Calcutta for a period of fourteen years. Baldeo was arrested by the Calcutta police on Sunday last, and it was alleged that he had some sort of connection with nearly fourteen dacoities committed in northern part of Calcutta.—Free Press.

Shortest Way to Swaraj

"CHRONICLE" PRIZE COMPETITION

20 such Coupons entitle for entry to the "Chronicle" Essay Competition.

SHIPPING.

May 18,

ARRIVALS

S S Scheldstad, Godera, Calcutta
S S Trafford Hall, Rowland, Liverpool

DEPARTURES

May 19

S S Morocco, Hensen, Hull.
City of Windsor, Hemmersley, Marmagoa.
City of Canterbury Bremner Liverpool.
S S Castalia Alder Liverpool.

LOADING

May 18,

Steamer Trafford Hall for Liverpool.
Steamer Kaifeuerzan Maru for Kobe
Steamer Bankura for Busreh.

S S Scheldstad: The Graham T Coy's steamer Scheldstad, arrived in harbour yesday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

S S Trafford Hall: The K N Coy's steamer Trafford Hall arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

City of Morocco: The J F Coy's steamer Morocco will sail today from Bombay harbour for Hull with a general cargo.

S S City of Windsor: The K N Coy's steamer City of Windsor will sail today from Bombay harbour for Marmagoa with same bottom cargo.

S S City of Canterbury: The K N Coy's steamer city of Canterbury will sail today from Bombay harbour for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Casatili The Graham T Coy's steamer Castalia will sail today from Bombay harbour for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

IMPORTS.

S S Margha from London Agents M M and Co: 25 cs wine, 56 cs sherry, 26 cs cedder 29 cs dry colocr 24 cs boot polish 3365 fegs 28 cs 221 cs paint 12 cts card boxes 30 pkgs angiers emulsion 30 cs fruit salt 35 bls shooks 375 bds soap 10 cs cs sences 17 cs table glass 29 cs preserves 31 cs 36 pkgs scots emulsion, 10 ds linseed oil 67 ds 13 cs 3 cks lubricating oil 28 kgs 5 brls lubricating grease, 34 bs life jackets 60 ds infectant fluid 69 cs sauce 27 cs biscuits 14 cs olive oil, 11 s herrings 27 cs epsom solt 32 cs sauceages, 33 cs vinegar 10 cs toilet soap 16 cs saws 335 cs gin 37 s bottle cap sules 120 cs confectionary 204 cs beer 12 cks tallow, 16 cs candle 9 cs corks 33 cs dry colour 61 bs oil news 40 cs electric heapers 27 cs polish 20 cs shoe taks 84 cs tanned sausages and dripping 13 cs electric lamp fittings 220 ds 153 cs oil varnish 200 kegs flake litharge 10 cs cod liver oil 16 cs cycle part 20 cs condensed meats 12 cs dog bis cuits 20 cts ply wood chair seats 128 cs meds 40 cs 40 kegs bori acid 30 cs envelopes 267 loose stone ware jars 21 cs french polish 67 cs varnish 35 cs spirits 35 cs port wine 213 cs biscuits 2 cs asphalt 35 cs whiskey 15 ds turpentine substitute 12 cs roller composition 31 ds printing ink 25 cs condensed milk 19 cks plumbago crucibles 50 cs bhol jacks 30 cs whiskey 10 cs belt grease 10 cs caned meats 10 cs type writers 20 cs toilet soap 10 cs hems 10 cs bacon 50 cs paper 19 cs salmon 14 cs meds and he mists stores, 11 pcs brass rods 57 bs old clothing 13 cks tallow 19 cs glass bottle 52 cs wine 45 cs accumulators 1 ase grease 25 cylinders liquid chlorine 425 cs dried milk 12 cs cable 40 cs electrodes 60 cs mel lins food 68 brls asphalt 30 cs tinned sau cages 24 cs medicines 40 kegs whit e zinc paint 10 cs paste metal polish 7 ds 3 cs elec tric cables 10 cs pearl barley 10 cs oatmeal 15 cs arrow root 114 cs lime juice 22 cs pickles 10 coils wire rope 51 bls rope and yarn 15 kgs white zinc 68 kegs lead 15 ds hoof tapping 26 ds linseed oil 51 bs paper 12 cs electric bulbs 71 cs photo material 15 cs insulated wire 17 cs conserves 10 cs books 37 cs toilet salt 1000 zinc plates 750 ks cement 222 cs provision 15 cs asparagus 20 cs grape nuts 275 cs whiskey 75 cs glue 12 cs wine 175 cs 10 bxs campagne 446 cs beer 66 cts abestos cement sheets 38 cks oil steel files 31 s copper wire 65 cs brass wire 96 pkts copper sheets 49 cs painters matrial.

From Midllesbrough, 1125 bds g c sheets 1560 bds g p sheets 10500 loose steel sleep er 60 bds channels 645 pcs chanels 336 pcs flats 52 pcs joists 25 cs table salt 144 pcs steel plates.

From Bremen: 10 cs ivory.

From Hamburg: 10 cs iron ware 9 cs but tons 22 cs cutlery 22 cs art silk goods 20 cs cream de rose 170 cs brandy.

From Bordeaux: 20 cs brandy 50 cs pro vision 51 cs wine,

From Charantee: 70 cs brandy 15 cs rum.

From Antwerp: 128 cs art silk yarn 10 cs playing cards 25 cts cement sheets 273 cts 14 bds tiles 310 cs windsor glass 45 bs coloured paper 1100 pcs rails 55 bds fish plates 13 bds earthern ware 15 cs tin roller 258 pkgs accessaries buffers 53 cs buffers casting 10000 steel sleepers 4272 bgs dog spites.

From Port Soudan 13 saks fibre.

From Port Said: 30 bs cotton 200 cs figs 30 bs tobacco.

EXPORT

May 18,

S S S Ranpura for London: 6 cs cardamoms R S Tatta and 80 cwt wild mace S Godan and Sons 14 bs goat skins 22 bs cow hides 3 bs sheep skins A L Tharia 2 bs cow hides 8 bs goat skins HNH Eisa 2 bs goat skins A Abdulla and Co, 101 ckt gem Arabic G Od Lowfee 4000 linseeds Birala Bros 2 bs cow hides C Rahimtoola and Co, 2 pkgs household and silverware Cox and King Co. 5 cwt cardamoms N C Bhesania and Co, 2 bs cow hides L Hassam 3 bds carpets F Ismailoff 4 bs cow hides 2 bs goat skins H B Rowje and Co, 1 bs carpet Eastern Ex press Co, 201 cwt lurmeric E Virjel and Co, 500 cwt myrabollums R S Tatta and Co 250 cwt groundnuts K M Nathoo 4 bds car pets H A Ebrahimoff 11 bs goat skins HM Dhandkhan and Co 3 pkgs printed matter 10 pkgs wearing appare 1 pkg carpets and curios Cox and King Ltd, 6 bds 1 cs fox skins 1 bdle fox lamb and stone marten skins HA Aminoff 3 bs carpets Grinlay and Co, 20 bs goat skins 10 bs sheep skins 10 bs cow hides L Hassam 17 bs goat skins H Ismail 12 bs cow hides J Govind 5 cs car damoms P E Bros

S S Castalia for Liverpool 4 bs wool raw V Oommersey 38 bs wool raw A Shustry 13 bs wool raw C Gausandas and Co, 130 bs wool raw D Kendenmal 100 bs hemp F F Campbell and 2000 cwt groundnut oil cakes 4400 linseed oil cakes N V Velomohmed 10 bs wol raw V Oommersey 33 bs wool raw Bombay co Ltd 166 cwt kapol seeds Tam boli and Co,

For Marseilles: 105 cwt ginger E Virjee and Co

S S Morocco for Barcelona 100 bs cotton Ralli Bros

S S Trafford Hall for Antwerp: 220 bs cotton Volkart Bros 2000 cwt groundnut oil cakes 2000 cwt linseed oil cakes J Para Manand and Co, 2000 cwt crushed bones M Bhula and Co, 46 bs hemp KH Lukmanje 55 bs cotton N Rajaram Bros 715 bs cotton Vurdman Bros

For Ghent: 55 bs cotton N Rajaram and Co 110 bs cotton Volkart Bros

S S Sonnenfels for Hamburg: 4000 cwt groundnut oil cakes Moosabhoy and Co, 200 cwt myrabollums P Mathradas and Co, 20 bs goat hair Jassainshah and Co, 110 bs cotton Kothak and Co 55 bs cotton Vol kart Bros 110 bs cotton Ralli Bros

For Rotterdam: 115 bs cotton fly K Piro sha

For Antwerp: 17 bs wool Shamjimal 110 bs cotton Volkart Bros 462 bs cotton Ralli Bros

For Ghent: 55 bs cotton Voklart Bros 125 bs cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Kondekek for Hamberg: 4000 cwt groundnut oil cakes S Baniister and Co, 110 bs cotton N Rajaram and Co 110 bs cotton H Laljee and Co, 55 bs cotton L Drelfus and Co 9 bs wool Goriakta

For Landon: 10 cwt sheep casings M MT Afshar

SS Geneva for Genova, 386 bs cotton Vol kart Bros 7000 cwt linseed KM Nathoo 6000 cwt castor seed K M Nathoo 16 bs wool Gorlo Ltd 25 bs cotton TM Kaisha Ltd 22 dks cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd

For Naples: 2000 cwt castor seed KM Nathoo

S S India for Genova: 7 bs cotton J Para manand and Co

S S Algic for New York: 980 cwt mowrah meal S Banister and Co

For Philadhelpia: 117 bs carpets Shamji mal 10 bs woollen druggists F Bruiser

S S Garada for Sydney 1 cs brass ware Pohoomal Bros

For Melbourne 3 cs brass ware Pohoomal Bros.

S S Honolulu Maru for Kobe: 20 cwt manganese ore N Fatewally and Co, 200 bs cotton G K Kaisha Lt

For Yokohama: 300 bs cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 18th MAY 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Wednesday, the 18th May 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the northern and eastern districts. Maximum temperature was below normal in the extreme north of the province; elsewhere temperature was almost as usual. Multan recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 105 deg.

The United Provinces.—Skies are mostly clear and the air is drier than usual. Temperature was almost normal except at Idiansi, where the minimum alone was lower than usual. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 108 deg. at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is in defect except in the former area. Day temperature was below normal in upper Sind and north Rajputana; night temperature was higher than usual at Mount Abu and lower at Kotah. A maximum temperature of 108 deg. was recorded yesterday at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in Central India West. Maximum temperature was above normal at Surat and Bhavnagar-Para; the minimum was almost as usual throughout the division. The thermometer rose yesterday to 109 deg. at Bhavnagar-Para and Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur has had 0.13" of rain and Chanda a light fall. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the north of the province and lightly to moderately clouded over the south. Humidity is locally in excess in the latter area and generally in defect elsewhere. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 112 deg. at Akola.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and the air is locally more humid than usual. Temperature was nearly normal in the division and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 91 deg. 7 (normal) and a minimum value of 82 deg. 0 (1 deg above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports a light fall of rain. Skies are heavily clouded over south Hyderabad and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the Bombay Deccan and the adjacent parts of Hyderabad. Temperature was generally above normal in the west of the division. The thermometer rose yesterday to 108 deg. at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—A few dust or thunder-storms are reported to have occured in north west India, the Peninsula and the east Central Provinces. Rainfall has been local in Malabar and the east Central Provinces. The chief amounts, besides the one already mentioned, are 0.55" at Calicut and 1.07" at Trivandrum. Colombo reports 1.57" of rain.

Forecast.—Further extension of rainfall is probable in the south of the Peninsula.

Earthquake report.—An earthquake hsock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,700 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 11 hrs. 47 mins. yesterday (I.S.T.).

MUNICIPAL FINANCES

COMMISSIONER'S CRITICISM

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola presiding.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner reporting as to how the growing liabilities of the Corporation could be met without imposing further burden on the rate-payers.

It stated: If the Corporation proceeds, as it has done in recent years, with full knowledge of the consequences, to undertake very heavy addditional responsibilities in respect of medical relief, primary education etc., it must in default of an increase in the sources of ordinary revenue,, which can only be expected in a period of prosperity be prepared either to curtail expenditure on other departments very considerably, or to face when necessary the question of additional taxation.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The whole financial situation was adequately reviewed at the time of the Retrenchment Enquiry and Sir Viswesvaraya's Report still holds good on most of the items. It has been brought up-to-date by the Commissioner's reviews of the financial situation forwarded with his budget notes, and I would dparticularly draw your attention to the able review submitted by Mr. Kirpalani with the budget proposals 1927-28. I do not wish to suggest that economies in certain directions are not possible. There is, however, one obvious way of meeting the growing expenditure on Primary Education. Government have made several very altractive offers in connection with the question of increasing their grant towards Primary Education; but unfortunately the Corporation hitherto have, in opposition to the advice not only of their executive, but also of the most distinguished Counsel in Bombay, found it impossible, to accept any one of those offers. I suggest that, in the first instance, some settlement should be arrived at with Government, or the scheme for extending Primary Education be held in abeyance. The only alternative, if no settlement is arrived at, will be to impose special taxation to provide the funds required. Indeed, it is some testimony to the stability of our revenues that we have hitherto been able to finance the extra expenditure involved on compulsory Primary Education and Medical Relief without any increase in taxation. Every attempt is being made in accordance with Sir Visvesvaraya's recommendations to curtail the expenditure on Loan works.

Dr. F. V. Vora suggested to refer the report back to the Commissioner for reconsideration.

Mr. L. R. Tarsee said it was not the report but a new criticism of the ways and means of the Corporation. The Commissioner had not submitted any constructive suggestions as they had expected. .....

THE COMMISSIONER'S DEFENCE.

The Commissioner said he had no desire to hurt anybody individually or Corporation as a corporate body. He wrote think. any criticism was justified. If the Committee took exception he was prepared to eliminate certain words which some members took objection to. He asked however if it was not the fact that the Corporation hitherto had in opposition to the advice not only of their executive but also of the most distinguished counsel in Bombay found it impossible to accept any one of the offers in regard to the primary education. He admitted that his language might be strong but thought was perfectly respectful. He however agreed to eliminate the following sentence from the report:

from the report but unfortunately the Corporation hitherto have in opposition to the advice not only of their executive but alsoof the most distinguished counsel in Bombay found it impossible to accept any one of those offers."

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim said the proposals of the Government in regard to the Primary Education might be attractive, from the Commissioner's point of view, but they were not attractive from the Corpo-nation's stand point.

After some discussion the report was referred to the Finance Committee.

FINES FUND.

Consideration was given to the report of the sub-committee of the Standing Committee regarding the draft rules for the utilisation of Fines Fund .

The Sub-Committee after carefully considering the question, in consultation with the Commissioner, recommended that the Corporation might be recommended to move Government to amend Sec. 111 of the Municipal Act, so as to enable the Fines Fund being utilised for payments of compassionate allowance to the widows or other relations of deceased Municipal servants and payment of sums of money to Municipal servants who have received serious injuries caused while on duty.

The report was approved and adopted.

Rugby.—The latest weekly return gives the number of unemployed as 998,300. Thus at length the unemployment figure has fallen below one million and this is all the more satisfactory seeing that the same time last year the figure was one million and a half.—B. O. W.

"KILLED TWO BIRDS AT ONE STROKE."

(Continued from page 7).

else would be the result of such amischievous propaganda which had been carried on against us. It has been made clear now by the Working Committee particularly after hearing our statements, that there no understanding express or implied, between us and the Ministerial Party, that in the present circumstances of the local council there is no possibility of extirpating diarchy and that our sole object was to use our strength as to take Madras one step forward in the struggle for Swaraj on the positive side, and on the negative side to prevent the bureaucracy from strengthening itself in its attempts to thwart India's effors to attain Swaraj with the help of easily the most reactionay party in the country.

As regards future, concluded Mr. Satyamurti, the Party will, as in the past act in the spirit and in the letter of the Gauhati resolution and the Working Committee's instructions issued today.—Free Press.

TWO AT ONE STROKE

MR. S. V. CHETTY INTERVIEWED

Swami Venkatachallam Chetty, M.L.C., Leader of the Congress Party in the Madras Legislative Council gave his impression to the "Chronicle" representative in the following terms:

"I consider the really important work that the All-India Congress Committee did was the acceptance of the Working Committee's proposals on Hindu-Muslim unity. This must be put to the credit of the sincere, hearty and sincere efforts which the President of the Congress put forward and to the willing co-operation of leaders like Mr. Jinnah, Dr. Ansari and the Ali Brothers on the one hand and Messrs. Jayakar, Kelkar and Dr. Moonje on the other. This acceptance of the Unity Proposals marked a distinctive advance towards Swaraj. Disputes about music before mosques or cow-killing are largely ebullitions of discontented minds caused by political manoeuvres. Lord Birkenhead hoped that no agreement could be reached between the two great communities of India, so that Swaraj might be put off. The All-India Congress Committee killed dtwo birds with one stone. The Hindu and Muslim leaders, on account of their unison on political rights will undoubtedly exercise greater influence over their co-religionists in putting down excesses on both the sides. The British Government can no longer insult us over and again by citing lack of unity between Hindus and Mahomedans against us.

The Other important matter, which engaged the attention of the Madras politicians is the attempt to persuade the A.I.C.C. to censure the Madras Council Party for their neutrality towards Independent Ministry. The sponsors of the proposition—managed to get out of the untenable position into which they found themselves by getting an amendment passed referring the matter to the Working Committee.

One thing that is apparent in the proceedings of the A. I. C. C. is that they are exasperated dof bending the Government and would be glad to adopt sterner methods if only their leaders allowed them. It is no good to any Government to drive them to such methods.

PREPARING THE WAY FOR ROYAL COMMISSION

DR P SITARAMAYYA INTERVIEWED

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya summed up his impressions in the following terms:

"The impressions that one forms of the deliberations of the A.I.C.C. cannot be materially different to those that may have been formed by those outside. It must be clear to all that Bmobay has justified the reputation it has all along made for being the centre and scene of momentous decision. It was in Bombay that the Montford proposals were dissected and anatomized in 1918 and declared to be inadequate, unsatisfactory and disappointing Again after the Gaya Congress in 1923, May, it was finally abandoned and the way for Council entry was prepared. What was begun in 1923 May has been completed in 1927 May. Four years is not a long period for a great movement to decline. The rear-guard action that the Die-hards have been fighting speaks well of their heroism and valour but not of their political sagacity or practical wisdom. They have cast longing, lingering looks behind all these four years.

BACK TO AMRITSAR.

At last the A.I.C.C. has set the seal on a reversion to the national politics of pre-Amritsar days. What the A.I.C.C. has not openly done, the Working Committee has, after the larger body dissolved supplied by decreeing that hereafter no Concil shall waste its time in trying to overthrow Ministry except to wreck dyarchy. And wrecking dyarchy is known to all, as was anticipated so early as in 1922, to be an impossible task. And very casually the A.I.C.C. has ordered the preparation of a Constitution for India. The omission of all reference to Civil Disobedience in the Gauhati Congress was itself a preparation for the Bombay decision to prepare a Constitution. Fortunately, in between a formula has been struck which establishes concord, if not unity between the two great communities of India. It was thus that the Lucknow concordat preceded the Congress League Scheme and both prepared the way for the Montagu Mission.

PREPARING FOR ROYAL COMMISSION.

Now the Bombay concordat together with the Bombay constitution coming close upon the heels of the Gauhati omissions is undoubtedly meant to prepare the way for the Statutory Commission. And now that the Working Committee has over the top of all these decided to leave Ministries unperturbed, Lord Birkenhead's demands of communal unity cooperation responsiveness and Constitution framing must be deemed as satisfied and hereafter the noble Lord may feel free to announce an amnesty of political prisoners and the personnel of the Royal Commission. If he is still dilatory, he must at least note that the blame cannot be laid out at the door of the Swarajists.

A HISTORIC SESSION

Mr. Sambhu Lal Bural, Calcutta was one of the disinguished visiors who attended the All India Congress Committee in Bombay. On the conclusion of the session he said to a "Chronicle" representative:

"It was one of the most historic and successful session of the A.I.C.C. and the members are to be congratulated on laying the foundation of Swaraj by accepting the new Hindu-Muslim pact and thereby establishing communal harmony and political unity."

SEPARATION OF SIND.

DELHI, May 18.

Interviewed by the representative of the Free Press and asked as to what he thought of the disenssions in the All India Congress Committee on the question of separation of Sind from the Bombay Presidency, Prof. Chablani of the Delhi University (who is also connected with various public activities in Sind) made the following statement:

I am really amazed at the way in which responsible leaders making statements regarding Sind without knowing a word about it. Pandit Motilal is reported to have said that distinguished leaders in Sind had expressed their disapproval of Sind being tied to the chariot wheels of Bombay. Evidently he meant to suggest that some at least of distinguished leaders of Sind had in the past approved of the constitution of Sind as a separate province. May I throw open the challange to him to quote a single distinguished leader of Sind in the past who ever suggested that. The fact is that even distinguished Muslim leaders of Sind have repeatedly in the past expressed their strong disapproval of separation.

Continuing Mr. Chablani said: the demand is entirely the outcome of the recent communal tension and is, I believe, very largely due to the influence of outside Muslims on the leaderless Muslims of Sind. Pandit Motilal made an equally unwarranted statement when he said that it had never been said that the separation would affect Hindus adversely. Feeling has always been keen on the question and the Hindus of Sind have declared themselves repeatedly and in unmistakable terms against such a proposal. It is true that in the past the Hindu aspect of the question did not receive so much emphasis as the Sindi aspect both the Hindus and the Muslims being then agreed.—Free Press.

DACOITS' DEVILRY.

COLD BLOODED MURDERS.

RANGOON, May 17.

News of a gruesome dacoity comes from the Thazi district. Mr. U. Shwe Byaing, Advocate and party were proceeding to Alaykan village with the object of organising benefit performances for the University endowment fund. Whey they reached near Hanza station, they came in contact with San Phai, a notorious dacoit chief with his gang who have been carrying on depredations in the district. San Phai demanded the party to surrender the gun which they had in their possession and on their refusing to do so San Phai gave signal to his gang to attack, who opened fire. Mr. U. Shwe Bying was shot dead on the spot and others received severe injuries. The female member of the party Ma Pu Galay received fatal wound and expired shortly after admission to hospital. The dacoits decamped taking the booty with them The police have offered a reward of Rs. 5000 for capture of San Phai.—Free Press.

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GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS

LAHORE—AND AFTER.

"We have learnt with much concern that Maharajah Sir Kishan Prasad, Sadre-A'azam is laid up with influenza. May God grant him complete recovery soon!" ("Roznama-e-Khilafat").

Several students residing at Bazar Isa Mujan, Hyderabad, Deccan, have opened a library under the auspices of Mr. Chandavarkar, B.A. It is called the "Hyderabad Saraswati Library." ("Roznama-e-Khilafat"..

"The riot which took place on the 3rd May culminating in the deaths of 3 or 4 persons, is extremely bad. Every gentleman is sorry for it and expresses his sympathies with families of the bereaved persons. But whatever happened afterwards, is a matter of greater sorrow. The very fact that about 250 persons were wounded and almost 20 persons were murdered, throws a lurid light on the police arrangements. These incidents were not part of a battle but they took place in the public streets patrolled by the police and the military." ("Akali.")

"The police was not responsible for the riot on the night of the 3rd instant. It was sudden. And as soon as the police came to know of it, it arrived on the scene. But the authorities are certainly responsible for whatever happened afterwards. ("Pratab.")

Commenting on the Lahore riots, the "Rozmana-e-Khilafat" remarks: "O unfortunate Punjab, it was thou who didst suffer untold miseries during the Martial Law Regime; it was thou who didst present the beautiful spectacle of the Hindu-Muslim unity. Now it is thou who art cutting thy own throat with thy own hands. It is thou who dost not allow Hindus, the Sikhs and the Musalmans to sit at rest. Thou art at present the standard dbearer of mutual enmity and dissension. May God show mercy to thee! It is time for thee to realise thy duty and to do what is expedient and righteous. May thy sons understand their responsibilities and may they not bring about ruin for the country by their evil ways."

"Taking all the circumstances into consideration we have arrived at this conclusion that the Government order for the forfeiture of our issue dated the 6th May was improper and uncalled for. We have entrusted the entire case to our legal advisers, and very shortly proceedings will be instituted in the court of law against this order." ("Inqilab.")

Mr. Abdullah Yusuf Ali, Principal, Islamiya College, Lahore, writes in "Zamindar" as follows: "Rumours are afloat that there was a riot in the Islamiya College as well and that the students of my College had something to do with it. All such rumours are quite false and frivolous. The students of my College have set a fine example in maintaining peace; and this is the reason why I did not close the College during the days disturbance lasted. The College students are busy with their studies and have not the slightest connection with the riot."

"Zamindar" has so far published three instalments of letters, written by the Hindus and the Sikhs, all testifying to the fact that during the period of disturbances the Mussalmans of the various localities behaved gentlemanly towards their Hindu and Sikh neighbours and protected their persons and property.

MAHARAJAH OF BHARATPUR.

"According to the latest advices from the Bharatpur State it appears the Government of India is thinking of deposing the Maharajah from the "Gaddi." The Maharajah has come to know of this and he has, through the instrumentality of a brother chief, consented to hand over the entire administration to Rai Bahadur Raja Sir Hari Kishan Kaul, formerly a Commissioner in the Punjab. The Maharajah will therefore be forced to live the life of paralysed ruler in his own State and will not have the power of dismissing even a peon." ("Riyasat.")

In the course of a letter Rajah Mahendra Pratap states that he is going to Berlin and Geneva. ("Bande Mataram.")

Gayanindar Pal, an Arya Samaj preacher of Delhi, was arrested the other day under Section 153A of the I.P.C. He has however, been released on a bail of Rs. 4,000. It is alleged that the arrest has been made in connection with some of his "bhajans." ("Tej.")

"The arrangements for opening an Ayurvedic College under the auspices of the Benares University are now almost complete, and it is understood that the Indian Medicine Board, Allahabad, has sent a recommendation to Government to help the College to the extent of Rs. 2 1|2 lakhs. Last year there was some talk of starting a Tibbiya College at Aligarh and a representation was also submitted to the Hon. the Education Minister in connection therewith. But now nothing is heard of it. If the Muslim University authorities cannot establish a Tibbiya College at Aligarh, then arrangements should be made for its establishment at Lucknow which is the greatest centre of the Tibb-e-Yunam in these days. ("Hamdam.")

INSURANCE IN INDIA.

(Continued from page 6).

merchant does not take the agency of foreign insurance companies. In many cases, these are defunct companies having been merged with larger companies years ago; but one's impression is that the peculiar rules of the Local Fire Insurance Association can galvanise these dead babies into life for the sake of representation in India! For example, if X, a parent company absorbs, say, A & B companies, the natural conclusion is that A and B have ceased to exist, they having lost their identity in X. Not so, however, when it concerns appointment of agents in India. A parent company which may have swallowed a dozen smaller fry (and there are many such parents in the insurance line) will still be entitled to have a representation *each* for the dozen in addition to the usual representation allowed to the bigger fry. Indian Insurance Companies, on the other hand, get only one representation besides the head office because none of them has attained the stage of absorbing others! How unfairly Indian Insurance Companies are situated in respect to appointing agents in our own country can be seen from the above. Any British Insurance Company which has its Head Office in London or anywhere in England can have any number of branches in that city without let or hindrance, whereas the peculiar rules of the Bombay Insurance Association are such that Indian Insurance Companies are prevented from enjoying the same privileges in India in the same way as British Companies are having in England. Indian Insurance Companies therefore have to compete not only against foreign companies which are very well established and powerful but also against the numerous agency representations of defunct companies.

INDIANS SHOULD REALISE THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES.

In spite of all these artificial difficulties placed in the way of the Indian Insurance Companies, if only our people will realise their sense of responsibility and duty to Indian Institutions, even these barriers will lose their terrors in course of time. What we want the insuring public to remember is that most of the foreign insurance companies are quite big enough whether patronage is extended to them or not. As a matter of fact, they have become big *mainly* by the support given by *their own* people. It was only after they became sufficiently strong financially, they entered foreign spheres.

COLD SHOULDERED BY FOREIGN FIRMS.

We want our countrymen to remember that with the growth of insurance and other credit institutions, several hundreds of our people will be absorbed in the business. To-day, in spite of several companies doing business in India—not necessarily insurance companies—can it be said that any responsible position has been given to any of our countrymen on the administrative side by any foreign concerns? In the nature of things, it is foolishness to expect of the more patriotic Westerner to saddle responsibility on an Indian—however capable and efficient he may be. As a matter of fact, the foreigner's motto so far as the Indian is concerned is 'thus far and no further.' We have even heard of instances in which some European Assistants of Continental firms who were new arrivals in the office were advised by experienced folks that Indian staff should not be allowed "to get fresh'" with Continental skins. In other words, "keep the Indian in his place and treat him rough" is a dictum which is being followed in actual practice. Our information is that the Continental people appear to be more rough in their dealings with the Indian staff than the English firms. Yet, these firms cannot go on in India even for a day if Indian support is withdrawn. When one hears of these things, one is often tempted to exclaim whether we at all retain our self-respect or whether it has taken wings and flown away never to come back. It is the duty of all patriotic Indians to speak out their minds when it concerns Indian self-respect. If only our people will evince more than ordinary sympathy and interest in things Indian, the dream of Swaraj will, instead of being a cry in the wilderness now, be at least within practical reach.

Cawnpore is the head office of the All-India Ayurved Mahamandal. Chikitsakchuramani Pt. Rameshwar Vaidya-Shastri has been elected General Secretary of the All-India Ayurved Mahamandal and Pt. Kishori Datta Shastri, the Secretary of the Vidyapeeth. Communications concerning Mahamandal and Vidyapeeth should be addressed to the General Secretary of the Mahamandal and Secretary Vidyapeeth, respectively.

The Satara District Conference will be held on 27th, 28th instant at Vadgaon in Khatoo Taluq.

The report of the four fairs held in April at Shirala, Pandharpur, Shingapur and Jejuri shows that the various measures adopted for combating the cholera epidemic have met with satisfactory results.

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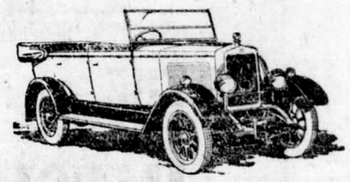

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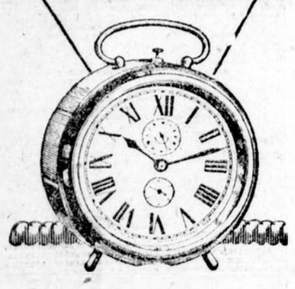

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Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALLONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Mirlowe Street, Fort, Bombay.